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## Ceremony to Stress Bush's Symbols of Faith and Family

By Michael Oreskes  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush's inauguration will be a festival of glowing television images aimed at bringing him the final step out of Ronald Reagan's shadow and into the remaining political and media spotlight.

Mr. Reagan will snap off a final salute, but otherwise say little. Mr. Bush may return the salute and will say much. The doors of the White House will be thrown open to the people. The Bush family will be everywhere and at the moment Mr. Bush becomes president he will be wearing a dark business suit, not formal clothing.

From the fireworks Wednesday evening that opened the celebration to the church service on Sunday, Mr. Bush's newly forming administration hopes the images will be of family, religious values, openness and, perhaps most importantly, of Ronald Reagan walking off the White House stage without upstaging Mr. Bush as he walks on.

"An inaugural can in many ways set the stage for governing and tell the world an awful lot about the

kind of president that's coming," said Stephen M. Studdert, who is organizing the inauguration for Mr. Bush.

[Mr. Bush said Thursday that he would not be rushed into a summit with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, or a hasty arms agreement, and he warned the Palestine Liberation Organization to stand by its renunciation of terrorism, The Associated Press reported.

"I don't think progress is to be measured solely on whether there's a summit meeting," Mr. Bush told wire services. "What I don't want to do and won't do is schedule a meeting just to have it said that we're having a meeting, because I don't think that does anything but needlessly raise expectations with little chance of fulfillment."

[Mr. Bush seemed to differ with Mr. Reagan's statement Wednesday that the United States should reconsider the treaties to turn over the operation of the Panama Canal to Panama, if the military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, remains in power. "I'm a great believer," Mr. Bush said, "that once a treaty is entered into and ratified, it ought to be kept."

The television networks estimate that as many as 40 million Americans will be watching as Mr. Bush takes the oath of office and delivers his inaugural address at noon Friday. Many will stay tuned for the inaugural parade that afternoon.

CBS estimates that 15 million to 20 million people would probably be watching Thursday night when the Presidential Inaugural Committee has purchased two hours of prime time on that network to broadcast the inaugural gala.

For Mr. Bush, his aides agree, it is an important opportunity to shape himself in the eyes of an American public that remains uncertain about the man they have elected president and where he plans to lead them.

Mr. Bush and his advisers have been concentrating first in fostering the impression of Mr. Bush as an involved, caring president. The

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## The Bush Inauguration

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Critical problems are facing the Republicans.

A schedule of planned inaugural events.

No badge or script will be transferred, just codes that will stay near Bush.

Bush likes to walk by a hand without shaking it—and security officials have the shivers.

## South Africa Swears In An Acting President

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The South African minister for constitutional affairs, Chris Heunis, was sworn in Thursday as acting president while President Pieter W. Botha remained hospitalized with partial paralysis of his left side after a stroke.

Colonel R. Cloete, the commanding officer of the Cape Town

military hospital, into which Mr. Botha was admitted, said the stroke had affected the motor area of the right side of the brain and, as a result, the left arm and left leg had been "weakened."

Colonel Cloete said that the speech of Mr. Botha, 73, was not affected, and that computer tomography had shown that in the past 24 hours there had been no extension of the lesion of the brain. He described Mr. Botha's condition as stable.

After a brief ceremony at Mr. Botha's office in Cape Town, attended by a handful of cabinet ministers, Mr. Heunis said, "We will continue within the parameters and policy guidelines laid down by the state president."

He said this would be done "as a team together and in the interests of our country."

The temporary appointment of Mr. Heunis, required under the South African Constitution if the president is unable to perform his duties, suggested that Mr. Botha will remain bedridden for some time and considers himself unable to run his office from the hospital.

The was taken there Wednesday after being stricken by what aides said then was a mild stroke.

Mr. Botha's press secretary, Jack Viviers, said that the president spent a restless night, and that his condition had "stabilized further."

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## Kiosk Prague Police Beat Protesters

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Policemen wielding riot sticks stormed into a crowd of more than 2,000 demonstrators Thursday, pinning many to the ground and beating them severely, in the fifth consecutive day of political protest in Prague.

Many people cried: "Gestapo, Gestapo, Gestapo." Witnesses said the police used their toughest tactics so far to crush the latest demonstration in the capital.

Paul Gump, here in a detail of "Self-Portrait with Hat" sometimes thought himself mad. Page 7.

General News

Yugoslavia appointed Ante Markovic, a backer of economic change, as its new prime minister. Page 2.

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President and Mrs. Reagan wiping away tears while bidding farewell to White House staff members.

## Chicago Markets Investigation Reported

By John Meehan  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Federal investigators have uncovered evidence of widespread fraud at the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange while posing as floor traders at the world's largest commodities futures markets, it was reported Thursday.

During a two-year probe headed by U.S. Attorney Anton Valukas, undercover FBI agents obtained jobs at commodities firms suspected of illegal activities, recording conversations on the trading floors as some of the allegedly illegal transactions took place, according to a story in the Thursday editions of the Chicago Tribune.

The newspaper, quoting unnamed sources close to the investigation, said brokers operating by themselves or in collusion with other commodities dealers rigged trades that prevented their customers from receiving fair-market prices for their transactions.

Simply put, a broker could might

Between 50 and 100 brokers, floor traders and commodity firm executives are being investigated, and the amount of money involved could range into millions of dollars, according to the newspaper, which did not name any firms or individuals.

Although Mr. Valukas reportedly met with Attorney General Richard Thornburgh last Friday in Washington, the Tribune said arrests and indictments are still a month away.

Specifically, federal investigators were focusing on "bucket trades" that were outlawed by Congress in the 1930s. This is the term given to transactions in which brokers would throw into the trash, or bucket, orders while keeping their customers' funds.

In a more sophisticated form, a dealer would notify a client that he executed an order to buy or sell a contract at above or below the actual price.

Simply put, a broker could might

inform a customer that he sold a contract for \$100 when the actual price was \$125. The broker would then pocket the \$25. Dealers could disguise such actions by sending false receipts to their clients after executing orders.

Given the frenzied action in the commodity exchange pits and the trust that develops among traders, the potential for abuse has always existed.

If collusion did exist, dealers could face charges under the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act. So-called RICO charges are possible if there is evidence of a criminal conspiracy. Mail and wire fraud charges are also possible, as well as civil suits on behalf of customers.

The reports stunned many dealers in Chicago as well as their counterparts in New York, who have been preoccupied in recent years with the federal probe into insider trading in stocks.

Simply put, a broker could might

"I'm at a loss. I don't know what's going on," said a commodities dealer for a major New York brokerage.

Adding to the confusion was the lack of any official confirmation. A spokesman for the U.S. attorney said his office "refuses to confirm or deny" the existence of an investigation.

Officials at the Commodity Futures Trading Commission in Washington, which regulates U.S. commodity exchanges, offered the same response.

At the same time, the commodity exchanges did not shed any light on the report. "We have yet to be enlightened by the FBI or anyone else," said a spokeswoman for the Chicago Board of Trade. "We don't know whether there is or isn't an investigation."

Chicago Mercantile Exchange officials were unavailable for comment.

## European Rates Raised to Stem Dollar

By Ferdinand Protzman  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, led a concerted round of European interest rate rises Thursday in a bid to weaken the dollar and curb inflationary pressures.

The moves, which were followed by repeated, coordinated dollar selling in foreign exchange markets by European central banks and the U.S. Federal Reserve, barely dented the dollar's rise in Europe, but the currency fell in New York.

The dollar ended at 1.8550 Deutsche marks in New York, down from 1.8725 DM Wednesday. The U.S. unit also slipped to 128.675 yen, from 128.700.

At its regularly scheduled meeting on Thursday, the Bundesbank's policy-setting central bank council raised the discount rate to 4.0 percent from 3.5 percent and lifted the Lombard lending rate from 5.5 percent to 6.0 percent, effective on Jan. 20.

Commercial banks peg their lending to customers on the discount rate, which is the fee charged

on banks' medium-term borrowings from the Bundesbank against securities as collateral. The Lombard rate, which is less frequently used, is the fee charged on banks' short-term borrowing from the central bank against bills as collateral.

In coordination with the Bundesbank, Switzerland, Austria, France and the Netherlands also

raised their key interest rates Thursday.

Economists said the actions indicated that the major industrial nations are growing concerned about the dollar's recent gains and the threat such a rise presents to their attempts to redress global trade imbalances.

"It clearly shows the Bundesbank's determination to resist a devaluation of the Deutsche mark," said Brendan Brown, an economist with County NatWest in London.

"Now, more than before, the central banks have a good reason to see the dollar lower," said Howard Kurz, an economist with Eichen, Kurz & Co. in New York.

"Interest rates in the United States are effectively capped by the dollar's strength, there are some faint signs that the U.S. economy is slowing and the most recent trade figures were truly miserable," he said. "So now the central banks are trying to put on as much pressure as they can to push the dollar down."

In a statement released after the

meeting, the council, consisting of the Bundesbank's directorate and the heads of the 11 state central banks, said the decision was aimed at curbing inflation and supporting the Deutsche mark on the currency markets. Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, chaired the meeting.

"With these measures, the Bundesbank is continuing its policy of dampening money supply growth and working against a tendency towards rising domestic prices as well as a further decline in the mark," a Bundesbank spokesman said.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany said in a statement released in Bonn, "With its decision today to raise key rates, the Bundesbank has underlined its policy of maintaining stability."

Mr. Stoltenberg said the Bundesbank action was also influenced by recent market developments regarding interest rates, but that West Germany's interest rates are still significantly lower than those

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## Soviets to Cut Some Tactical Nuclear Arms in Central Europe

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, announced Thursday that the Soviet Union would dismantle some of its short-range nuclear missiles and some nuclear-capable artillery pieces as part of its previously announced withdrawal of military units from central Europe.

Mr. Shevardnadze, addressing the last day of the Vienna review meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, also said that Moscow agreed with the NATO position that negotiations on reducing conventional forces in Europe should focus on setting agreed ceilings for how many tanks, artillery and troops each side should have after arms reductions are completed.

That approach, he said, would avoid "the bitter experience" of previous conventional forces talks, which bogged down for more than a decade because of a dispute over how many conventional forces each side had to begin with. It was the first time that the Soviet Union has publicly said that it agrees with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on that point.

Mr. Shevardnadze also announced that the Warsaw Pact would make public its data about both military alliances' troops and armaments in Europe by the end of January. NATO issued such figures late last year and is eagerly awaiting the version of the Warsaw Pact.

U.S. and other Western diplomats welcomed Mr. Shevardnadze's statements as "encouraging," but said that the number of short-range nuclear missiles to be dismantled was quite small compared with the total Soviet arsenal of such weapons. Short-range nuclear weapons, also called tactical nuclear arms, are those with a

range of less than 300 miles (500 kilometers).

The diplomats also expressed concern that Mr. Shevardnadze was seeking to increase pressure on NATO, and on West Germany in particular, to resist Western plans to modernize NATO's short-range nuclear weapons.

An army information officer at the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, Philip Mitchell, said that Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement meant that only 24 short-range nuclear missile launchers were to be dismantled. The Warsaw Pact has nearly 1,400 such launchers, compared with fewer than 100 for NATO.

Mr. Shevardnadze renewed Soviet appeals against modernization and for negotiations on reducing short-range nuclear weapons.

He lauded the Vienna meeting, which on Sunday approved a landmark East-West document providing for strengthened human rights safeguards, improved East-West trade and a major new round of conventional forces negotiations.

"The Vienna meeting has shaken up 'the Iron Curtain,' weakened its rusty supports, made new breaches in it, and sped up its corrosion," Mr. Shevardnadze said in his speech. "It has caused the Cold War's riverbeds to shrink under the pressure of warm currents."

Asked at a news conference later how he could support the existence of the Berlin Wall while condemning the Iron Curtain, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "These are two completely different things."

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced at the United Nations in December that the Soviet Union would withdraw six armored divisions from East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary by the end of

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Mr. Shevardnadze arriving Thursday at the Vienna conference.

## West German Opinion May Be Soviet Target

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Soviet Union's announcement that it will withdraw some tactical nuclear missiles and artillery from Eastern Europe is aimed at the West German government as it moves closer to a decision on modernizing short-range nuclear weapons, according to West European military analysts.

The fact that the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze,

entrusted the first announcement of the pullout to his West German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was a clear indication of his mind, the analysts said.

Since West Germany is where the modernized NATO arms would be based, that country is crucial to the alliance's plans for the new battlefield nuclear weaponry. Mr. Shevardnadze told reporters at the conference on European Security and Cooperation in Vienna that Moscow regarded the plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as "a step backward" in arms control.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the Soviet nuclear weapons would be withdrawn as part of the pullout of 50,000 troops from Eastern Europe that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced in December.

"In announcing the withdrawal of six tank divisions last December, Gorbachev was saying ipso facto that the organic armament of those divisions would also be withdrawn," said Francois Heisbourg, director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

"The Frog and SS-21 missiles are part of that armament," he said. "So it's possible that some smart bureaucrat in Moscow decided that some political mileage could be derived from this. The numbers are relatively trivial — about two or three percent of the total number of Frogs and SS-21s."

Mr. Heisbourg said this compared unfavorably with NATO's reduction in the number of battlefield nuclear weapons to 4,000 from 7,000.

He said the Soviet announcement could cause major problems

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## Soviet Census: Glasnost by the Numbers

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a high-rise apartment complex in the Proletarsky district of Moscow, a census-taker handed a 75-year-old woman a card listing sources of income. After an awkward moment, the woman admitted she could not read it.

The census-taker duly recorded this information on his tally sheet in the space for literacy. Looking on in fascination, Murray Feshbach recorded the event, too, and instinctively began contemplating its significance.

For Mr. Feshbach, the West's leading detective of Soviet demography, the chance to accompany a Moscow cameraman on his rounds Friday for the 1989 decennial census was the latest boon in a *glasnost*, or openness, bonanza, and a tribute from a system that has not always welcomed his interest.

For more than 30 years, Mr. Feshbach, who is based at Georgetown University in Washington, has been reading between the lines of the Soviet census and driving secrets that shaped America's view of this enigmatic country.

By careful reading of data and gaps in data, Mr. Feshbach has shed light on the atrocious

state of public health, the impending problem of the military with non-Russian speaking minorities, the disorders of Soviet industry, the plight of Soviet women.

His ability to unearth and his eagerness to share the latest figures on infant mortality in Uzbekistan, abortion rates, the incidence of typhoid or the percentage of rural hospitals without running water have made him a general ganglion in an international network of economists, diplomats, military analysts, demographers and journalists.

Now, liberated by the greater openness and driven by the demand to discover why their society often does not work, Soviet scientists are compiling and publishing statistics so fast that Mr. Feshbach has jokingly complained to Goskomstat, the State Committee on Statistics, about a conspiracy to ruin the health of Western demographers.

"We have 14 students dumping data into a computer bank, and we still don't have enough kids to do it," he complained last week, on his 15th foraging trip to the country that absorbs him. "You should see my rooms. It's worse and worse. Which means it's better and better."

In recent weeks, the Soviet data-mongers have churned out the first population handbook since 1975, the first labor survey since

1968, the first industrial statistics handbook since 1964 and the most detailed state budget ever.

When the preliminary results of last week's census are released in April, it will include the first survey of Soviet housing conditions since 1920.

This is data nirvana, and they are not numbers without purpose. Mr. Feshbach and his fellow students expect to discern from these numbers important trends: the rise of ethnic minority population, the mobility of labor, the aging of the Soviet population and the burden that poses for the health care system, the inefficiency of industry.

Mr. Feshbach's pulse raced last week when he was told that the Soviet authorities expected to publish soon the long-buried 1939 census, and maybe, just maybe, the 1937 interim census. These documents would provide Western students with a mine of information about the millions killed or sent to Siberia in Stalin's purges.

Until 1981, Mr. Feshbach worked for a branch of the U.S. Census Bureau, then he took early retirement during a budget crunch. He is now 59.

Although his work is studied in the Soviet

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PAINED — Mats Wilander of Sweden, the world's top ranked tennis player, lost Thursday to Ramesh Krishnan of India in the Australian Open's second round. Sports, Page 17.





Ante Markovic

## Yugoslavia Appoints a Liberal as New Leader

**REUTERS**  
BELGRADE — Ante Markovic, a skilled politician from Croatia, viewed as a Western-oriented backer of liberalizing economic change, was named Thursday as the new prime minister of Yugoslavia.

A political rival of the country's Communist Party leader, Stipe Suvor, Mr. Markovic was appointed by the collective State Presidency to try to lead Yugoslavia out of its economic crisis.

He replaces Branko Mikulic, who resigned Dec. 30 in a parliamentary showdown with regional leaders over the severe economic problems, reflected in a \$22 billion foreign debt, 251 percent inflation and 1,700 strikes in 1988.

Mr. Markovic, 64, was named to serve as prime minister until the end of Mr. Mikulic's four-year term, which expires in May 1990.

His appointment was seen by Western and Yugoslav analysts as evidence that a political compromise might have been struck between the two largest Yugoslav republics, Serbia and Croatia.

Analysts said the appointment also signaled that Yugoslavia might move more firmly toward liberal economic changes than party conservatives resisted last year.

Western diplomats hailed the appointment and said it would please Yugoslavia's Western creditors.

Mr. Markovic has served as president and prime minister of Croatia, as a member of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee and on committees drafting economic changes.

He is the only Yugoslav politician who has openly said that a multiparty system is inevitable if the Communist Party fails to yield to pressure for reforms.

An experienced industrial manager, he has supported liberal foreign investment laws and closer economic ties with the West.

Mr. Markovic is the main political rival to Mr. Suvor in Croatia. Mr. Suvor rose in the party as an ideologist. Mr. Markovic was propelled by his success heading the region's main industrial enterprise, the Rade Koncar motor combine.

Mr. Suvor is under pressure in Serbia and the Montenegro region to quit his party leadership post, because he endorsed the use of riot police to crush street protests in Montenegro in October.

The appointment of Mr. Markovic must be approved by parliament, but this is usually routine.

The eight-member presidency passed over a Serbian candidate for prime minister, Borislav Jovic, 60, who is the chief lieutenant of Serbia's populist Communist Party leader, Slobodan Milosevic.

## U.S. Says It Has Tape Of A Threat by Arafat

**By Elaine Sciolino**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — Despite denials by aides to Yasser Arafat that he has made any threats, the State Department says it has a tape recording of a speech by the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization that amounted to a threat to moderate Arabs and strayed from Mr. Arafat's commitment to renounce terrorism.

The United States was so concerned about the remarks by Mr. Arafat in Riyadh on Jan. 1, and their interpretation in the Middle East, that President Ronald Reagan sent a letter over the weekend to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt asking him to press the PLO to abide by its commitments, administration officials said.

State Department officials stopped short of repeating accusations by Israeli leaders that Mr. Arafat's remarks had caused Elias M. Freij, the mayor of Bethlehem, to withdraw a plan for a United Nations-sponsored truce in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a way of resolving the 13-month-old intifada, or Palestinian uprising.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Wednesday that the U.S. Embassy in Riyadh had a tape recording of Mr. Arafat's speech.

He said the embassy translation of the Arabic quoted Mr. Arafat as saying, "Whoever thinks of stopping the intifada before it achieves its goals, I will give him 10 bullets in the chest."

Mr. Redman said, "That is clearly a threat. This threat is inconsistent with Arafat's Dec. 14 renunciation of terrorism and with the U.S.-PLO dialogue."

## Bonn May Lead As Main Trader With Pretoria

**REUTERS**  
JOHANNESBURG — West Germany seems set to overtake Japan as South Africa's biggest trading partner after Tokyo last year urged Japanese firms to restrain their dealings with Pretoria.

As a result, Japan's total trade with South Africa slipped in 1988, while business with West Germany is booming. Japan supplanted the United States as South Africa's No. 1 trading partner in 1986 after Washington introduced economic sanctions against Pretoria to protest its policy of apartheid.

Total two-way trade between West Germany and South Africa rose 35.8 percent to \$3.15 billion in the eight months to the end of August last year against \$2.12 billion in the same period of 1987, according to Ministry of Economics figures released by the West German Embassy in Pretoria.

West Germany's imports from South Africa during the eight-month period climbed by 30.2 percent to \$1.06 billion while exports to South Africa jumped by 38.8 percent to \$2.08 billion.

By contrast, Japan's total trade with South Africa declined by 3.5 percent to \$3.98 billion last year from \$4.12 billion in 1987, according to official figures released Thursday in Tokyo.

## Reagan Drops Ban On Libya Oil Firms

**By David B. Ottaway**  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday authorized American oil companies to resume their operations through European subsidiaries in Libya even as his administration renewed its assertions that the Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, still actively supports international terrorism. This was the original reason for banning the companies' activities there.

The decision permits the Treasury Department to "modify" special licenses already issued to the firms in 1986 to avoid Libyan seizure of their assets so that they can now "resume their operations in Libya, transfer operations to foreign subsidiaries, or sell their assets if they so desire."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, justified the action, taken one day before Mr. Reagan leaves office and six months before a Libyan deadline for a decision, by saying it would end "the significant financial windfall" Libya has been enjoying by selling the oil belonging to the five American companies.

U.S. officials estimated that "windfall" at \$200 million since Mr. Reagan imposed stiff economic sanctions on Libya on Jan. 7, 1986, banning all U.S. trade, travel, loans and commercial transactions of any kind with Libya.

At that time, the president also ordered American companies to end their operations and divest their assets in Libya and told the 1,500 Americans working there to leave immediately.

Subsequently, on Feb. 7, 1986, the administration granted the five American oil companies — Conoco, Marathon, Amstar, Hess, Occidental and W.R. Grace — special "exemption licenses" allowing them to negotiate agreements with Libya to avoid default on their contracts that would permit Colonel

Gadhafi to nationalize their assets, then estimated at over \$1 billion.

Colonel Gadhafi agreed to so-called "standstill" agreements signed in July 1986 and valid until June 30, 1989, suspending the companies' operations without prejudice but also allowing the Libyan government to sell the companies' share of Libyan oil.

Although no U.S. decision was required before June, the oil companies involved have been pressing the Reagan administration for months to make a decision. Mr. Reagan apparently decided to relieve the incoming Bush administration of another difficult issue.

The decision is complicated, and U.S. officials were unable to clarify some important aspects of what the five U.S. companies will now be allowed to do.

The U.S. trade embargo against Libya and the freeze on Libyan assets in the United States, renewed by Mr. Reagan for another year on Jan. 7, remain in effect. Americans are also still banned from traveling to Libya and there is no change in a prohibition on travel-related transactions of money there.

As a result, Mr. Redman said, "U.S. oil companies will not be allowed to export goods from the U.S. to Libya, import goods from Libya to the U.S. or have U.S. nationals work in Libya."

The companies can, however, "use third-country nationals and third-country goods in their Libyan operations and that is something that foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies already are allowed to do under our existing sanctions policy."

A day before, the State Department strongly criticized the continuing support by Libya for world terrorism. It said that Colonel Gadhafi was still "implacably committed to ending U.S. and other Western influence" in the Third World and "to destroying the state of Israel."



A POLITICAL CLASH IN WEST BERLIN — Demonstrators try to shield themselves against police water cannon outside a meeting of the rightist Republicans party in Berlin. About 6,500 people, mostly leftists, demonstrated Wednesday night outside a hall where the regional party, which advocates expulsion of foreigners, was planning for Jan. 29 city elections. Hundreds of protesters clashed with the police. Eleven policemen were hurt and eight persons were arrested.

## Walesa Cool To Offer on Solidarity

**By John Tagliabue**  
*New York Times Service*  
GDANSK, Poland — The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said Thursday that the offer by the Polish government to return the outlawed union to legal status was "too much to let you die, but too little to let you live."

In Warsaw, the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said that the offer was "honest and serious" and represented a "historic milestone" for Poland.

But General Jaruzelski, addressing a news conference, took pains to stress that the decision did not represent an about-face in his policy, but rather a continuation of the "long road we have been striving for many years now."

At the same time, the Communist Party leadership made public the text of the resolution passed Wednesday by a special Central Committee meeting against the bitter resistance of party hardliners.

The resolution comes only clearly in favor of broad-based discussions between the government and the opposition to produce "conditions and ways and a calendar for introducing union pluralism, and opening the road to the creation of new trade unions, including Solidarity."

But it also sets stiff conditions for such unions, including their adherence to the Polish legal and the renunciation of strike activities.

The government-controlled television sought to portray the decision as a major step toward what the authorities like to describe as "national reconciliation."

At a news conference in Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, Mr. Walesa, said he was basing his reaction only on a speech to the Central Committee by Prime Minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and not on the final text of the resolution, which he had not yet seen.

"It's a lot for this party, as far as our experiences go," Mr. Walesa said. "But it's too little, as for social demands and expectations."

"Some people are satisfied, some are not," he said, referring to the reactions of his own followers.

But advisers around the 45-year old union leader and workers at the Gdansk shipyard, where Mr. Walesa is employed, made clear that there was broad satisfaction, linked with awareness that the road to a final accord would be arduous.

Adam Michalski, a close adviser and friend of Mr. Walesa, said: "For the first time it was announced at a plenum that the legalization of Solidarity can be the subject of talks, and that is new."

Andrzej Duzynski, a shipyard welder and a member of the yard's illegal Solidarity committee, said that it would "not be necessary to create a new Solidarity, simply to reactivate it."

## TACTIC: Lure for Bonn Opinion?

(Continued from Page 1)  
for West Germany and create divisions in NATO ranks if it was intended as a device to block the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons in the West.

The Soviets have been relatively quiet on short-range nukes over the past year," Mr. Heisbourg said. "All of a sudden they are waking up a dog that hasn't been barking, and this leads one to wonder whether they are returning to their traditional position of aiming at the deactivation of Central Europe."

Josef Joffe, foreign editor of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, and a specialist in East-West security affairs, said Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement formed part of a "pattern of tantalizing offers made outside the proper framework of disarmament talks."

"You know," he said, "the Soviets have never even told us how many artillery pieces they have, and whether or not they are nuclear-capable."

He said the Soviet offer had little meaning until it was known which units and what missiles were being withdrawn.

"I would also point out," he said, "that NATO is counting 1,365 Soviet short-range nuclear missiles, whereas we have 88."

Dominique Moisi, associate director of the French Institute for International Relations, also said the fact that news of the Soviet withdrawal was relayed first to Mr. Genscher seemed to be an attempt to influence policy in West Germany.

"It was a way," Mr. Moisi said, "of gratifying the man who stands for the most open position vis-à-vis Gorbachev, and who seems to best represent the gist of German public opinion, which is goodwill toward the Soviet Union."

He added that "in some ways, the Genscher line seems to be more in tune with German society" than the positions of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Moisi said the Soviet announcement "clearly complicates the Kohl and the NATO line."

"They are saying, 'This is what you get if you don't talk about modernization,'" he said.

He said the Soviet announcement was "a very shrewd diplomatic exercise, which means nothing in military terms but which politically is very important, especially on the eve of the inauguration of George Bush."

Mr. Moisi said Mr. Shevardnadze "is cutting the ground from under our feet, but in a way that is so blurred and vague that it strengthens the voices of pacifism and détente in Western Europe without really committing the Soviet Union to any serious position."

## Nakasone Cites Limitation On Soviet Cuts in East Asia

**REUTERS**  
TOKYO — Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said in Moscow on Thursday that troop cuts promised by the Soviet Union in East Asia would not include the Soviet Far East and eastern coastal areas, Kyodo News Agency reported.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev announced plans for the cuts during talks on Wednesday in Moscow with Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Mr. Nakasone.

Mr. Gorbachev said that of the 500,000 men to be cut from the Soviet armed forces over the next two years, 200,000 would be from East Asia.

Kyodo News Agency, in a dispatch from Moscow, quoted Mr. Nakasone as saying that Mr. Gorbachev had told the three men that Moscow would withdraw the 200,000 troops from near Mongolia, Japan earlier withdrew the Soviet announcement on troop cuts in East Asia, and said it hoped that some would be withdrawn from disputed islands off the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

"This is a good, positive step," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We welcome this as the start of substantive reductions in the East."

But Mr. Nakasone said that Mr. Gorbachev had hinted Moscow had no immediate intention of cutting troops in the Far East and eastern coastal areas because of the U.S. naval presence in the area.

Mr. Nakasone quoted the Soviet president as saying: "The situation in the whole region must be taken into consideration. The situation in the Far East is not easy when looking at the Philippines, Okinawa and South Korea."

## VIENNA: New Soviet Arms Move

(Continued from Page 1)  
1990. Mr. Gorbachev did not speak then of the short-range nuclear forces attached to the divisions.

[Plans for the withdrawal will be completed by April, Reuters reported from Moscow, quoting the Foreign Ministry spokesman.]

In his speech, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "The Soviet Union will withdraw from central Europe military formations and units with all their organic armaments, including tactical nuclear systems."

He said at the news conference that these short-range nuclear forces included missiles and artillery pieces, and added, "They will be dismantled."

Mr. Shevardnadze declined to say how many nuclear weapons would be scrapped. Mr. Mitchell of the London Institute, said each Soviet armored division has four Freg 7 or four SS-21 short-range nuclear missile launchers.

"He'll be taking out some 24 launchers," Mr. Mitchell said. That works out to about one-fifth of Soviet arsenals of such missile systems in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, and apparently does not affect Soviet arsenals of Soviet short-range nuclear missile systems, he said.

The Soviets, with a range of 180 miles, are not attached to Soviet Army divisions. The Freg 7 has a range of 40 miles, while the range of the SS-21 is 70 miles.

**White House Approval**  
The White House welcomed Mr. Shevardnadze's announcement on the tactical nuclear forces, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We welcome any moves to reduce the Soviet military forces," the chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said. "Any move that reduces their threat in the world is a welcome one as far as the United States is concerned."

## Bangladesh Cold Kills 70 During Past Week

**REUTERS**  
DHAKA, Bangladesh — Bangladesh's coldest weather for 20 years has killed at least 70 people in the past week, police said.

They said most of the victims were villagers who slept outside or in straw and mud huts after recent floods and cyclones had destroyed their homes. Weather officials said they recorded temperatures of 6 degrees centigrade (43 degrees Fahrenheit) in northern Bangladesh on Wednesday night.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Miami Is Calm After Disturbance

**MIAMI (AP)** — Police officers patrolled in caravans and reported only occasional gunshots, fires and window-breaking Thursday. City leaders, who set up a panel to investigate the shooting blamed for two nights of racial disturbances, expressed hope that the worst was over.

"It's really quiet," a police spokesman, David Rivera, said. "We still have a perimeter around Overtown, about a two-square mile area. We're just letting in residents or people who belong there. Liberty City is completely open — nothing happened there last night."

He said the police made about 30 arrests Wednesday night and early Thursday, making it a night of marked contrast to Tuesday, when 325 youths were taken into custody, most for looting. "There's nothing left to loot in there, and they've already shot out most of the street lights," another policeman said.

### Afghans Said to Attack Pakistan Craft

**MOSCOW (Reuters)** — The Afghan Army destroyed two Pakistan Air Force helicopters that landed rebel forces and foreign advisers in Afghanistan and killed all those on board, the Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday.

Tass said the army attacked after the helicopters landed Wednesday in the Yasin Babai region following a flight from Peshawar, Pakistan, where Afghan rebels are based. "As a result, the helicopters and all people on board were destroyed," the agency said.

Tass also said that more than 30 residents of the northern Afghan city of Kunduz had been killed or wounded in recent days as guerrillas fired more than 2,500 rockets at the city. It said that an American adviser was among those killed when the Afghan Army launched a counterattack.

### Bishops Say Hanoi Eases on Religion

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Vietnam has significantly reduced, although not eliminated, repressive policies toward religion, a delegation of American Roman Catholic bishops said this week.

The three bishops, who met between Jan. 4 and 9 with Vietnamese Catholic leaders and government leaders in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, recommended that the United States encourage this attitude by giving humanitarian aid to Vietnam and putting diplomatic relationships on a more normal basis.

The bishops reported that they had found the church in Vietnam "alive and vigorous." Many clergy have been freed from confinement, and seminaries are expanding, they said. The three also called for the release of priests and nuns remaining in detention and for an end to discrimination in employment and schooling. The statement was issued by Archbishop Roger M. Mahony of Los Angeles, Theodore E. McCarrick of Newark, New Jersey, and Edward T. O'Meara of Indianapolis.

### Palestinian Is Killed, 14th in 8 Days

**JERUSALEM (NYT)** — Israeli troops shot and killed a Palestinian, Mohammed Dawasa, 17, in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday and wounded at least 37 others during widespread violent protests. The teenager died after being hit in the head with a plastic bullet, doctors at Shifa hospital said. He was shot when schoolboys set up roadblocks at a refugee camp.

Palestinians described tense scenes throughout Gaza and the West Bank as protesters battled troops on the second day of a general strike called to denounce "ruthless Israeli policies and the murder of children," according to the latest leaflet of the Palestine uprising's leadership.

Fourteen Palestinians have died after being shot by soldiers in the past eight days, and the number of injuries is unusually high. Under new Israeli Army policy, Palestinians accused of throwing stones face longer jail sentences and heavy fines. The military can also order demolition of homes.

### Marcos Suffers Collapsed Left Lung

**NEW YORK (AP)** — A hearing on whether Ferdinand E. Marcos is too sick to stand trial on racketeering charges was interrupted Thursday with word that the deposed Philippine president had suffered a collapsed left lung.

Prosecutors were cross-examining a doctor who had testified that Mr. Marcos was a "dying man," too ill to be brought to trial, when an FBI agent entered and handed a note to a prosecutor with word on the 71-year-old former president.

After conferring with lawyers in his chambers, Judge John Keenan of the U.S. District Court in New York announced that Mr. Marcos' left lung collapsed that morning and that he had been returned to the intensive-care unit at St. Francis Medical Center in Honolulu, where he had been since Sunday with pneumonia and bronchial asthma. Judge Keenan said doctors had been able to reflate Mr. Marcos' lung and add, "I also understand there was an additional cardiopulmonary problem." Judge Keenan is to determine if Mr. Marcos is fit to stand trial as charges he stole \$103 million from his country.

### For the Record

Pope John Paul II has set the dates for the next Ordinary Synod of bishops Sept. 30 to Oct. 28 next year, the Vatican announced Thursday. The last synod was held in October 1987. (UPI)

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president, is to visit Italy in November, Italy's foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, said Thursday. Mr. Gorbachev's visit would be the first to Italy by a Soviet leader. (Reuters)

Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize winner and former dissident, failed to garner enough votes to win one of 30 seats allocated to the Academy of Sciences in the Soviet parliament, Tass said Thursday. (UPI)

Lack of evidence will prevent Spain from asking France to extradite a reported leader of the Basque guerrilla group ETA, the Madrid prosecutor's office said Thursday. Jose Antonio Urruticoechea Bengoechea was arrested in France last week. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Airlines Demand Stricter Security

**GENEVA (UPI)** — Security experts from major world airlines demanded on Thursday stricter anti-sabotage controls on airport ground staff with access to parked aircraft.

The call came after a meeting of the International Air Transport Association to discuss the Dec. 21 loss of a Pan American World Airways jet over Scotland. While existing security regulations "were generally appropriate given technology currently available," the association said, the checking of personnel with access to parked aircraft on the ramp remained "a point of concern."

The cost of flight flight cancellations caused by a series of strikes by maintenance staff is so far about \$25 million, a spokesman for the Spanish national airline said Thursday in Madrid. Another Iberia strike was due Friday, the eighth since mid-December. (Reuters)

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Amsterdam	46	41	10	Bangkok	84	72	10
Antwerp	46	41	10	Beijing	64	52	10
Berlin	46	41	10	Calcutta	84	72	10
Brussels	46	41	10	Hong Kong	84	72	10
Copenhagen	46	41	10	Kobe	84	72	10
Dublin	46	41	10	Manila	84	72	10
Frankfurt	46	41	10	Osaka	84	72	10
Geneva	46	41	10	Seoul	84	72	10
London	46	41	10	Singapore	84	72	10
Lyon	46	41	10	Tokyo	84	72	10
Moscow	46	41	10				
Paris	46	41	10				
Rome	46	41	10				
Stockholm	46	41	10				
Vienna	46	41	10				
Zurich	46	41	10				
MIDDLE EAST				AFRICA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Algiers	84	72	10	Algeria	84	72	10
Cairo	84	72	10	Congo	84	72	10
Dakar	84	72	10	Madagascar	84	72	10
Johannesburg	84	72	10	Nigeria	84	72	10
London	84	72	10	South Africa	84	72	10
Luxembourg	84	72	10	Tanzania	84	72	10
Moscow	84	72	10	Uganda	84	72	10
Paris	84	72	10	Zambia	84	72	10
Rome	84	72	10				
Stockholm	84	72	10				
Vienna	84	72	10				
Zurich	84	72	10				
LATIN AMERICA				NORTH AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Buenos Aires	84	72	10	Atlanta	84	72	10
Caracas	84	72	10	Boston	84	72	10
La Paz	84	72	10	Chicago	84	72	10
Lima	84	72	10	Dallas	84	72	10
Managua	84	72	10	Detroit	84	72	10
Medan	84	72	10	Houston	84	72	10
Montevideo	84	72	10	Los Angeles	84	72	10
Nairobi	84	72	10	Memphis	84	72	10
San Jose	84	72	10	Minneapolis	84	72	10
Santiago	84	72	10	New York	84	72	10
Sao Paulo	84	72	10	San Francisco	84	72	10
Seattle	84	72	10	St. Louis	84	72	10
Singapore	84	72	10	Tampa	84	72	10
Tokyo	84	72	10	Washington	84	72	10
Yokohama	84	72	10				

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## THE BUSH INAUGURATION: A five-day national celebration and 'a logistical nightmare'

### Latin American Issues Right on the 'Doorstep' For Bush, Baker Says

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Several Latin American issues, including the March elections in El Salvador, troubled relations with Nicaragua, and the difficult state of dealings with Panama, will require the Bush administration's immediate attention, according to James A. Baker 3d, the secretary of state-designate.

Mr. Baker said Wednesday that he expected the problems of Latin America to be "right on our doorstep" when he takes office, and he appealed to Congress to cooperate from the outset in a bipartisan approach to the region, the most divisive area of U.S. foreign policy in recent years.

Speaking on the second and final day of his confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Baker fielded questions on a wide spectrum of American foreign policy issues.

He expressed reservations about the Reagan administration's decision to support a planned human rights conference in Moscow in 1991, but confirmed that the United States would take part if the Soviet Union made additional progress on rights.

In arms control, Mr. Baker said that Washington and Moscow were in agreement on verification procedures for an unratified 1976 treaty limiting the size of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. He had not yet completed work on an agreement setting a ceiling for nuclear weapons tests.

On the Middle East, he indicated that he would be taking a cautious approach to Arab-Israeli peacekeeping, and was not of a mind to rush into a new round of Middle East diplomacy.

He declined to say whether he would grant an entry visa to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who has reportedly been invited to address a convention of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee on April 13.

"I am not in a position to pre-judge what we might and might not do," he said. "I really do believe it is going to depend on what the situation is at the time."

In light of the rapidly growing number of people applying for entry to the United States from the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, and Southeast Asia, he said he would have to "look at the possibility" of increasing the number of entry visas and "possibly" to refugee assistance programs.

Throughout his two days of testimony, Mr. Baker seemed to reflect an impressive grasp of global affairs and U.S. policy. His performance was noted by almost every member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Republicans and Democrats alike.

After his endorsement by the committee Thursday, his confirmation by the full Senate is expected to be taken up on Jan. 25, after his formal nomination is submitted by the new president.

Addressing the question of U.S. foreign policy in Latin America, Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, told Mr. Baker that he felt

a variety of "festered" issues were coming to the fore in the region, and urged him to quickly appoint an assistant secretary of state for Latin America.

"As you know from my private visits with you," Mr. Baker replied, "I don't see any issue coming at us any quicker than this one."

"I think it is going to be right on our doorstep when we take office," he said. "That is why I think it is so extraordinarily important that we get together, as a legislative and executive branch, on what our policy ought to be down there."

In March, El Salvador is to hold national elections that will pit a weak and increasingly unpopular Christian Democratic Party, led by President José Napoleón Duarte, against the rightist National Republican Alliance, led by Roberto D'Aubuisson.

Having nurtured a democratic process in El Salvador, the prospect that the rightist alliance could now come to power represents a troubling prospect for many in Congress and could make a bipartisan approach to El Salvador difficult.

The presidents of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala are awaiting consultations with the Bush administration before they try to force new proposals for an accommodation between the Nicaraguan rebels and the Sandinista government, and Managua and Washington.

The increasing number of refugees from Nicaragua pressing for entry to the United States has added another element of urgency.

By the end of this year, Panama must submit to the U.S. president its choice for administrator of the Panama Canal, who will have to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Baker said that he would not hesitate to use whatever means necessary "to defend the canal" should American access be impeded.

### For the Security Men, the Big Worry is Bush's Spontaneity

By Elsa Walsh  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—First it was the unannounced visits in a Chinese restaurant for dinner. Next, it was the statement that he would buy his own bags at a Washington deli if he chose to. Then, George Bush invited the public to visit his new house on Saturday.

And now, as the inauguration of the 41st president officially opens, the question preoccupies security-conscious Washington: Will he or won't he?

"At this point, there is no plan for him to walk or get out of the car, but anything is possible," said one former campaign official working on inaugural preparations. "He does things like that all the time."

A longtime press aide, Alix Glen, adds: "Generally, George Bush doesn't like to walk by a hand that he doesn't shake."

Leaving the limousine to walk the parade route or breaking from the security cocoon to shake a hand — those are the kind of actions that send shivers down the spines of the Secret Service agents.

But if George Herbert Walker Bush chooses to exercise his presidential prerogative during the next five days, law enforcement officials say the most technologically advanced security apparatus ever created for an inauguration will be ready for him.

"The rule of thumb is that we plan for the worst-case scenario," said a Secret Service spokesman, William Corbett. "If we have made security arrangements for that, everything else falls into place."

The length and size of the festivities — a five-day national party set at a time of heightened concern about terrorist attacks — make it "a logistical nightmare," said Mr. Corbett.

Little will have been left to chance. Banks of computers in command centers across the city will chart every movement of Mr. Bush and Vice President-elect Dan Quayle, keeping track of every crime along their path, even incidents of pickpocketing. All mailboxes, trash cans and newspaper boxes will be removed from the 16 blocks of the parade route;

manholes will be sealed and inspected by security teams.

Bomb-detecting dogs will be everywhere. Nearly two dozen members of the U.S. Capitol Police's canine explosion-detective unit will take an extra shift of the stage on the West Front of the U.S. Capitol after the Mormon Tabernacle Choir sings and before Mr. Bush takes the oath of office.

The heaviest burden for security will fall on the Washington police department, which already has been stretched by last year's unprecedented number of homicides and drug-related crime. All days off have been canceled for the city's 3,900 police officers, who will be joined by hundreds of other officers from a dozen other law enforcement agencies and the military.

"The demands on my officers and the stresses that my officers are feeling is unparalleled," said Assistant Police Chief Isaac M. Fulwood Jr. He said part of the reason for canceling all leave was to maintain regular coverage of other parts of the city during the festivities. The inauguration "is democracy at its best, but the

deaths never leave my conscious thought."

The image of Washington as "murder capital" has not been lost on the inaugural committee, which reports a number of discussions with out-of-town supporters who say they are afraid to visit Washington. "I don't think much greater concern about it this year than in the past," said one committee official.

Although most law enforcement officials interviewed said they were concerned about Washington's soaring homicide rate, they said they expect little spill-over from the city's drug-fueled problems. Except for the raucous and war-demonstrations during Richard Nixon's first inauguration, inaugurations have been times of light crime because many people are attending the events or inside watching them on television, the police say.

"Unless Bush is making a drug deal or trying to take over somebody's drug turf, I don't think he's in any danger," quipped Robert Klotz, a former deputy police chief in Washington who handled inaugurations for the department

and is now a security consultant.

Mr. Bush is expected to attend many of the 27 official events — the most ever — and with him will come overhead helicopter protection, bomb sweeps, checks of all hotel and staff guest lists, countersurveillance on rooftops, swarms of plainclothes police officers and frequent traffic jams.

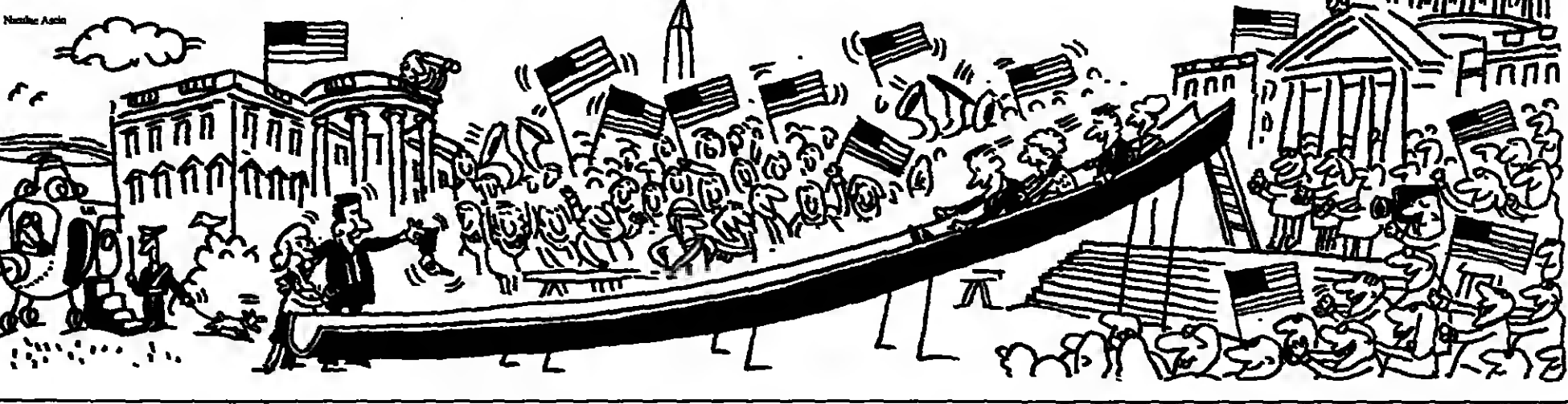
What makes the inauguration different from other events is that it is a national celebration, a symbolic moment historically used by presidents to tell the nation who they are and set a tone for their administrations.

Small personal gestures that otherwise might go unnoticed can take on great meaning. Dwight D. Eisenhower agreed to be lassoed on the parade reviewing stand, deflating the American people, but causing fears among the Secret Service that he would be pulled off the stage. At his second inauguration, Mr. Nixon took the oath of office bareheaded and without an overcoat, then stood up in his immaculate, smiling and waving at the crowds all the way back in the reviewing stand. Jimmy Carter, in one of his most popular moves,

strode down the 16 blocks of the parade route.

"Bush is a fairly easy individual to work with," said Mr. Fulwood. But asking that he not do anything spontaneous is "like talking to this brick wall. I recognize as a police officer that he is a political individual, so in order to carry out his mission as president, he's going to press the flesh. After all, this is America."

No one is saying whether Mr. Bush plans to surprise the crowds with a foray into the throngs at the inaugural events, but if he did, it would send a message that "he was a very approachable human being, which George is," said his campaign media adviser, Roger Ailes.



### Bush's Party Faces Critical Problems as Grass-Roots Democrats Surge

By Thomas B. Edsall  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — George Bush takes office Friday without the secure base of an ascendant Republican Party that President Ronald Reagan enjoyed on his inauguration day eight years ago.

Instead, the Republican Party is at a critical juncture, continuing to flourish in the South, but facing revived Democratic strength throughout much of the rest of the country, including traditionally hard-core Republican territory in the Midwest.

Republican Party strength is a central factor in calculating the prospects of the new administration. The crumbling of the Democratic coalition in the late 1970s clearly contributed to the deterioration of the administration of Jimmy Carter. The Republican takeover of the Senate and the party's pickup of 337 state legislative seats in 1980 with the election of Mr. Reagan gave him unquestioned momentum, sending a strong signal that the new administration had the opportunity to enact the first conservative agenda in 50 years.

The Republican Party has taken

a major step toward achieving majority-party status. In pre-election polls, CBS-New York Times found that from 1980 to 1988, Republican identification grew to 42 percent from 33 percent while the percentage of self-identified Democrats fell to 48 percent from 54 percent.

The apparent revival of Democratic allegiance was reflected in the outcome of the 1988 election at every level but the presidency. At a time when Mr. Bush was winning decisively at the top of the ticket, the Democratic Party performed significantly better on all other fronts in 1988 than it had in 1984.

Even more worrisome for Republican and administration strategists, Mr. Bush's 54 percent victory failed to translate into support of Republican candidates in state legislative contests.

With Mr. Reagan at the top of the ticket, the Republicans picked up more than 300 state legislative

seats in 1980 and again in 1984. But with Mr. Bush at the top of the ticket, the Republicans lost 29 state legislative seats.

The pattern of state legislative results highlights several divergent and unresolved trends in the struggle between the Democratic and Republican parties for voter allegiance: The South and the rest of the country appear to be moving in opposite directions.

In the South, the Republican Party gained 27 legislative seats and for the first time this century won statewide control for such lower-level positions as insurance commissioner, lieutenant governor and railroad commissioner in Florida, North Carolina and Texas.

Victory at this level, at which candidates are often little known, is widely viewed as a reflection of voters' party commitment.

The movement of Southern whites to the Republican Party,

many of them fundamentalists and evangelical Christians, provides a partial explanation for one of the most striking developments in party politics: religious observance as an important factor separating Republicans from Democrats.

Frederick Steeper of Market Opinion Research and John Petrocik, a political scientist at the University of California-Los Angeles, have found that among white voters, the higher the church attendance, the more likely the voter is to be a Republican.

The increased political impact of religion, combined with the increasing role of Southern whites within the Republican electorate, help ensure that future Republican presidential contests will be fought on conservative terrain. As a result, a litmus test will be opposition to abortion — more important to Republican-leaning Southern whites than to the rest of the electorate.

On the positive side, Robert Teeter, Mr. Bush's poll taker, contends that a religiously observant Republican electorate will help prevent factional splits from breaking up the party.

While the Republicans have continued to make gains in the South, the shift toward the Democratic Party in much of the rest of the country was evident at the presidential level — where the losing Democratic nominee, Michael S. Dukakis, won or remained competitive across a broad tier of Northern states and in a number of state legislative contests, where Democrats picked up more than 50 seats.

A question is whether the pattern of support for Mr. Dukakis points toward the outline of a new electoral college strategy for the Democratic Party. Such a strategy would write off most of the South and some of the more deeply conserva-

tive mountain states, with the Democratic goal aimed at winning 270 electoral college votes from Northeast, Midwest and Pacific Coast states.

For the Democrats, an attempt to revive their majority coalition is most hindered by the loss of support among young voters over the past decade.

CBS-New York Times pre-election polling found that voters between the ages of 18 and 29 shifted from decisively favoring Democrats in 1980, by 52 percent to 35 percent, to preferring Republicans 50 percent to 40 percent in 1988, the largest swing toward the party by any age group.

Both parties have developed fragile coalitions with the potential for destructive internal conflicts that could turn the primary and caucus stages of the nominating process into divisive battles that

weaken the nominee in the general election.

While not as severe as those in the Democratic Party, Republican divisions between such party activists as morally driven fundamentalists, the affluent "country club" wing of the party and more populist Midwesterners in the mold of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas parallel Democratic divisions between working-class whites, suburban reformers, blacks and union leaders.

The Democrats, however, have created a delegate-selection process that encourages sustained internal conflict by granting proportional representation to any loser who gets more than 15 percent of a state's primary vote.

Republicans, in contrast, almost universally provide for winner-take-all contests in the statewide allocation of delegates and at the congressional district level.

### Reagan Urges Review Of Treaties on Canal

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan feels that the United States should reconsider the treaty requiring it to turn operation of the Panama Canal over to Panama if General Manuel Antonio Noriega remains in power there.

In a wide-ranging interview Wednesday with seven White House correspondents, Mr. Reagan also took a parting shot at Congress for refusing to arm the Nicaraguan contras and defended himself against conservative criticism that he has been too trusting of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Mr. Reagan, who will complete eight years in office and fly back to California on Friday, said it was "too late" for him to do anything

about the Panama Canal treaties, which he opposed as a candidate for president in 1976.

But he said that if General Noriega, whom he called "part of the drug fraternity," remains in power, reconsideration of the treaties "is something definitely to look at, because our attempts to oust him, I think, were in line with the thinking of a great many people in Panama, and there is no question about his totalitarianism."

The 1978 treaties, ratified by the Senate over conservative opposition, turn full operation of the canal over to Panama in steps that are to begin next year and conclude in 1999.

Mr. Reagan ducked a question about what the Bush administration should do to aid the contras opposing the Marxist government of Nicaragua, but said any program to assist them would face the opposition "of a Congress that refuses to acknowledge that need for those freedom fighters, and thus in a way is on the side of the Sandinistas."

But the president strongly defended his attempts to improve U.S.-Soviet relations when he was asked about criticism from two conservative columnists, George Will and William Safire.

Asked if he had "embraced Mr. Gorbachev too quickly," Mr. Reagan said, "Have I embraced him too quickly? What harm has been done? He's reduced his forces. We have the first treaty that the Soviets have ever signed in which they agreed to destroy weapons they already had."

Mr. Reagan also repeated his view that Mr. Gorbachev was different from past Soviet leaders. When a reporter asked him whether he expected Mr. Gorbachev "to do something about the Sandinistas or Cuba," Mr. Reagan replied, "We do the same thing" in aiding allies.

There are countries near the Soviet Union where the United States is "helping in spread democracy," he said.

### Global Guide For Radio and TV Coverage

International Herald Tribune

Television and radio coverage of the presidential inauguration Friday and related events will be available throughout the world. All times listed are Greenwich Mean Time.

● On television  
Cable News Network International is broadcasting events live Friday from 16:00 to 21:00 GMT to cable or satellite clients in Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

European countries in which CNN can be received only by satellite dish receiver — mostly available in hotels, embassies and private organizations — are Austria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and West Germany.

In Tokyo, CNN live coverage is available through Japan Cable Television.

CNN can also be received by cable or satellite clients in many other countries around the world.

The U.S. Armed Forces Network, based in Frankfurt, is broadcasting events live on cable networks to Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway from 12:00 to 15:00 GMT and from 18:30 to about 19:00 GMT.

Channel 2 of the BBC in London will have live coverage from 16:30 to 17:45 GMT. BBC-2 can also be viewed in the coastal areas of Northern France and Belgium, and in most of the Netherlands.

In France, TFI will show highlights of the inauguration from 22:35 to 23:40 GMT.

● On radio  
The Voice of America plans live coverage via its worldwide network of medium-wave and short-wave transmitters from 15:00 to 19:00 GMT.

The U.S. Armed Forces Network radio station in Frankfurt is broadcasting a one-hour live program starting at 16:30 GMT.

### Ex-Presidents Assail the Press

By Eleanor Randolph  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Former President Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, targets of the news media during their White House years, have taken a few steps closer toward settling the score.

At a conference Wednesday on presidents and the press at the Gamson Center for Media Studies here, Mr. Ford, a Republican, said journalists have "done a lousy job" of covering the way Congress and the White House have contributed to the budget deficit because it is "a complicated, nonsensical issue."

Mr. Carter, a Democrat, cited a feeling among public officials that, when journalists ask for greater access to officials, they want "a radical, distorted, unprecedented comment that might be taken out of context," not an explanation of a president's policies.

Offering occasional praise, the two nevertheless portrayed a fourth estate that concentrates too often on the trivial, avoids the difficult and depends too often on information from anonymous sources.

Although the two politicians agreed on much of the way the news media and president interact, they disagreed on whether President-elect George Bush will receive coverage as favorable as that of President Ronald Reagan. Mr. Ford suggested that, as a Washing-

ton insider familiar with issues, Mr. Bush could fare well.

"I don't think he can count on a continuation of the eight years of the Teflon presidency," Mr. Carter said. "There may be some Vaseline mixed in."

Mr. Carter, who said Mr. Reagan has been successful in separating himself from difficult, unpopular problems, predicted that Mr. Bush would tackle some of those problems and, as a result, will be blamed for them.

"Constant contact with the press will work to his detriment," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter also said the press follows the polls,

picking on a president when he is down, treating him gently when he is up.

"I think you can equate presidential popularity in the public opinion polls almost exactly with press treatment," Mr. Carter told the audience at Columbia University in New York.

"When a president is riding high," Mr. Carter said, "he's also treated with kid gloves by the press."

Mr. Carter, saying a "killer rabbit" that swam to his boat during a Georgia vacation had been the work of media hype, also said media concentration on the trivial can affect the president's image.

### Planned Events for Inauguration

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Following is the schedule of the remaining inaugural events in Washington. All times are Greenwich Mean Time.

FRIDAY  
Services at St. John's Church, 1400 GMT (9 A.M. local time.) The Bushes in attendance.

Inaugural ceremony. Begins 1630; oath of office given at 1700; Mr. Bush's speech to follow.

Inaugural parade. 1830, down Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House.

Inaugural balls. 0100 Saturday.

SATURDAY  
White House welcome. 1300-1600. Mr. Bush greets public at the White House.

SUNDAY  
National day of prayer and thanksgiving service. 1600.

### No Badge or Scepter — Just a Code Box Nearby

By Fred Farris  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — On the morning of Jan. 20, 1981, when President Jimmy Carter was riding in a limousine down Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol for the inauguration of his successor, he kept in constant touch by telephone with the White House situation room for any word that the 52 Americans held hostage by Iran had been released. He was disappointed.

At noon, Ronald Reagan took the oath of office and Mr. Carter stood by.

A few moments later, Mr. Carter again called the situation room for an update, but he was

immediately cut off. He had become a private citizen.

The power, and the access to the White House, had passed to President Reagan.

The same invisible transfer of power will occur moments after noon Friday when George Bush reports the oath of office at the outdoor inaugural stand at the Capitol's West Front.

As he pronounces the words "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" the powers of the presidency will shift to Mr. Bush.

The military aide carrying the "football" the term applied to the box of top-secret codes that could unleash nuclear bombs and missiles against an enemy, moves slightly toward the

new president. There is no other visible sign of the change — no transfer of the Great Seal, no badge of office, no crown or scepter.

After Mr. Bush delivers his inaugural address, Mr. Reagan a private citizen again, will depart for his California home. Mr. Bush will go to the White House. And, wherever he goes henceforth, Mr. Bush will be accompanied by an aide from one of the five military services who will carry the codes needed in press the nuclear button.

The transition will be complete.

Eight years ago, a few minutes after noon, Iran released the American prisoners after 444 days of captivity. It was a gift in the new president that Mr. Carter had failed to achieve.

### BUSH: New President Is Taking Over With Emphasis on Faith, Family and Openness

(Continued from Page 1)

inaugural events will be crammed with symbols, visual and verbal, of the sort that have become so crucial to modern politics. Among them:

● The Farewell: It has been a long time since a vice president has been elected to succeed the president he served, 152 years to be precise. But in that earlier age vice presidents found that their inaugurations were often overshadowed by the departing president.

At the inauguration of John Adams, members of the audience broke down in tears. Not in joy for Adams, but out of sorrow because they feared they would never again see George Washington.

"The Reagans have been very gracious," said Mr. Studdert. "It's their feeling it's the Bushes' moment."

After a round of farewell interviews over the past few days, Mr. Reagan will now fade from the camera's eye. He was not to attend Thursday night's inaugural gala, for example, and plans no public comments on Friday.

Mr. Studdert says he expects the most dramatic moment will be when Mr. Bush, after delivering his inaugural address, accompanies Mr. and Mrs. Reagan out of the Capitol to a Marine helicopter for the first leg of the trip home to California. Mr. Reagan will, as he often does, salute Mr. Studdert has alerted the networks because Mr. Bush may return the salute.

● Style: Organizers have prepared carefully to draw a contrast with the sense that Mr. Reagan's presidency was often carefully prepared. "This business of spontane-

ity is what they're selling," said a top network news executive.

Presidents Jefferson, Jackson and Carter walked at least part of the way to or from their inaugurations at the Capitol. Mr. Bush plans to ride there with his wife and the Reagans. But the networks have been told that Mr. Bush may get out of his car on the way back.

● The Speech: Some of the most memorable phrases of American politics have been delivered in inaugural addresses. Peggy Noonan, a speechwriter, has been reviewing past inaugural speeches. She said Mr. Bush would lay out the themes of the administration.

● Clothes Make the President: John F. Kennedy wore top hat and tails at his inauguration. Mr. Reagan wore a morning suit. Mr. Bush,

on the other hand, will take the oath of office wearing a dark business suit. "That's just his style," Mr. Studdert said.

● All in the Family: The parade reviewing stand at the White House will be jammed with Bush children. "You're going to have a White House brimming with kids and grandkids," said Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, a Republican and supporter of Mr. Bush.

● Heroic History: A prominent feature of Mr. Kennedy's inaugural parade was a PT-boat much like the one he dipped, and was sunk in, in World War II.

Mr. Bush's organizers, not to be outdone, are flying in a Grumman Avenger torpedo bomber just like the one Mr. Bush flew, and was shot down in during World War II.

The plane is being airlifted by helicopter in the Washington Mall, where it will be loaded onto a float.

● Disarmament Talks: In his comments Thursday, Mr. Bush also said there was no risk of losing momentum in nuclear disarmament talks while his administration reviewed U.S. strategic policy. The Associated Press reported.

"The Soviets understand my intention is not to drag my feet, but to simply do a prudent reassessment," he said.

The Strategic Arms Reduction Talks on reducing long-range nuclear missiles are set to resume Feb. 15, but Mr. Bush has said his administration would not be prepared to put forward a detailed proposal at that time.







## OPINION

The Talk in Angola Is Now  
Of Political Steps to Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LUANDA, Angola — The president of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, has called for a "cease-fire in the UNITA rebel movement."

"The cessation of hostilities would be an important step as a development toward peace," Mr. dos Santos said. The president was speaking in an interview with two New York Times columnists, Flora Lewis and myself.

The war has gone on since Angola won its independence in 1975, devastating the country. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, has been supported by South Africa and the United States. Cuban troops fought on the government's side.

Under an American-mediated agreement signed last month, South Africa is to end its support of the rebels and the Cubans are to leave. The agreement did not deal with the internal conflict, but it has encouraged a changed atmosphere here—less talk of military victory, more of political steps toward peace.

Mr. dos Santos, in the interview, emphasized his government's new amnesty law, which takes effect on Feb. 4. Under it, any rebels who come in and give up their arms will be accepted without recrimination or penalty. Diplomats in Luanda believe that the law will be applied as promised, and that any important returnees will even be given government positions.

But the amnesty law cannot settle the question of Mr. Savimbi himself. Mr. dos Santos made clear when he was asked whether Mr. Savimbi presented a personal problem. He replied that the Savimbi alliance with South Africa was especially condemned.

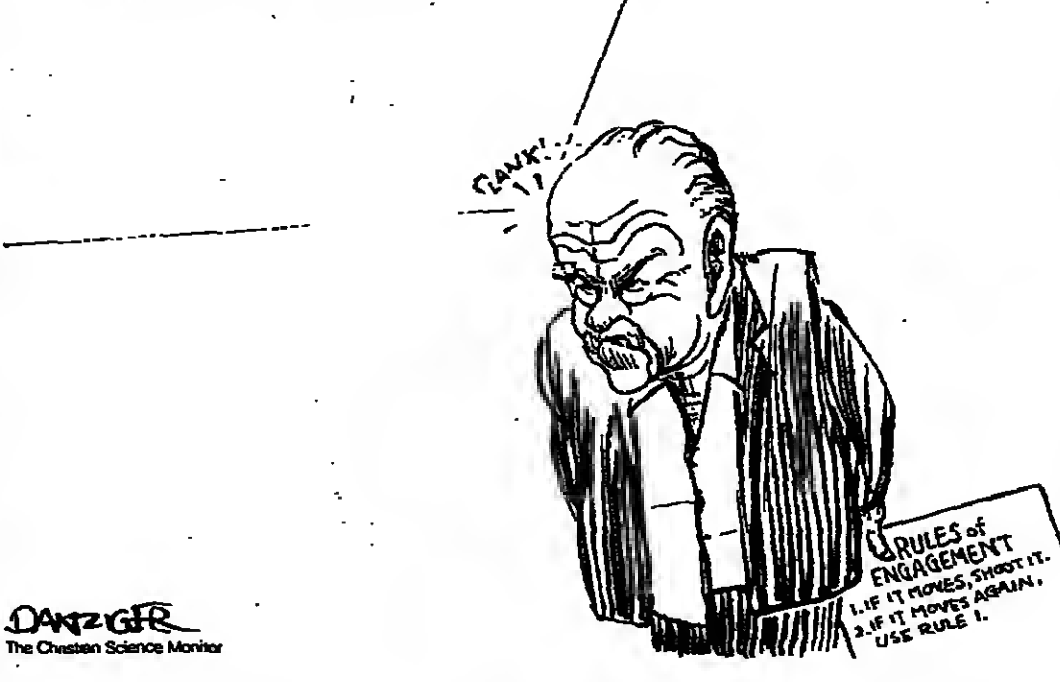
## A Larger Problem

SOUTH Africa welcomed Soviet help in solving the conflict in Angola, but it may now find the focus of superpower attention shifting to the situation in South Africa itself. A Soviet official confirms that U.S.-Soviet cooperation on Angola could in the future be extended to South Africa. At that point, President Botha could find himself under superpower pressure to open direct talks with the African National Congress.

The first U.S.-Soviet detente was undermined at least in part by Moscow's adventurism in Angola. Conversely, the new detente has been strengthened by U.S.-Soviet cooperation in resolving that conflict. The Angola peace process may provide a model for how the superpowers can develop what was missing in Detente I—a structure for resolving conflict in the Third World. If that spirit of cooperation continues, it could even help resolve what may be the most intractable regional problem of all—South Africa.

—Lally Weymouth, *The Washington Post*

PROOF at last!  
RUBBER BULLETS ARE HARMLESS  
FOR EXAMPLE, THEY HAVE  
NO EFFECT ON MR. SHAMIR ...



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Sihanouk: I Always Put Myself in the Camp of Patriots'

In an opinion column in your Jan. 11 editions ("No Deals With the Butchers of Cambodia") Lorna Hahn wrote that "Prince Sihanouk has a long record of active cooperation with the Khmer Rouge, and he is known to want to go with a winner." I protest, this less than honorable slander against me.

First, the day after the coup d'état led by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique that overthrew me (March 18, 1970) I formed a National United Front of Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge joined the front several days afterward. Contrary to what some journalists have written, it was not Sihanouk who rallied to the Khmer Rouge in March 1970. It was the Cambodian Communist Party that rallied to Sihanouk. At that time the front, of which I was president, was not a "winner."

Second, during the rule of Pol Pot (1975-1979) I refused to cooperate with the Khmer Rouge regime. It was in this way that I became a prisoner for more than three years. And it was in this way that Pol Pot and his minister Ieng Sary had their people massacre a great many members of my family—five of my children and 14 of my grandchildren.

Third, after the defeat of "Democratic Kampuchea" by the Vietnamese Communists, I did not rush to help Vietnam in its victory but decided, on the contrary, to

fight against the victorious Vietnamese for the liberation of my country.

Today there are journalists and politicians in the "Free World" who, out of opportunism, accept the Vietnamese fait accompli in Cambodia by recognizing the de facto regime of quinquies in Phnom Penh, and praising it.

I am not like these people who are "known to want to go with a winner." Even if it is a losing side, I put myself and will always put myself in the camp of patriots and fighters against colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism and hegemony.

NORODOM SIHANOUK  
Roisiey-en-France, France.

## Smog Over the Danube

As an American living temporarily in Budapest, I read the article "Diseases of Affluence Spreading in East Bloc, Third World" (*Science*, Jan. 5) with great interest. I would like to add something. Budapest has a terrible air pollution problem. It must be a contributor to illness, perhaps to cardiovascular disease and lung cancer. The air on the average weekday is bad enough to produce nausea and headaches, as well as exhaustion if you are out in it too long.

Part of the problem is the fuel used in the two-cylinder cars. It is a combination of oil and leaded gas, and it pro-

duces exhaust fumes that almost leave one gasping. Apparently, the government has no money to combat the problem. So the Hungarians will continue to breathe polluted air while those in the parliament sit back, watching the bridges that cross the Danube disappear behind thicker and thicker clouds of smog. This, in addition to the other factors mentioned in the article, seems to suggest that the mortality rate here will continue to rise.

PETE MACDONALD  
Budapest.

Thailand's Fine Example

The Thai government is to be congratulated for its recent ban on logging activities in the kingdom. (*World Briefs*, Jan. 11). This has set an excellent example for the other governments in the Asia-Pacific region to follow. It has put Thailand in the forefront of conservation efforts that will be greatly appreciated by the world community.

KHOR KOK PENG  
World Rain Forest Movement  
Penang, Malaysia.

An Unethical Insult to Arabs

Regarding the report "U.S. Presses Born on Libya Gas Factory" (*Jan. 2*): Certain journalistic standards are needed when sensitive subjects are covered. Whether or not the Libyans are building a chemical weapons plant is not

I Used to Be, Uh, Coherent  
— Or Was It Just a Movie?

By Howard Mittlemark

NEW YORK — I once read a science fiction novel about a man who ceased to sleep. He was a mutation, I think, or maybe he was bitten by a radioactive bat. Excuse me if I seem a bit confused. I haven't been getting much sleep lately. (Have I already said that?) Maybe it was a movie dubbed from the

## MEANWHILE

Japanese: "The Man Who Did Not Sleep vs. Godzilla" or "Godzilla vs. Rodan" or "Rodin vs. John Singer Sargent."

I'm sorry, I've lost my place again. I do that a lot lately. So, anyway, this fellow stopped needing to sleep. But he went crazy because he didn't get to dream anymore. Every night—that's when I used to sleep, at night. Oh, I forgot to say I live next to a parking lot.

I forget things a lot, because I don't get much sleep anymore. Did I mention that? What I was going to say is that every night in the parking lot, the cars go off. I mean the alarms on the cars go off. I mean they go on. Actually, they go on and on and on. Whoop, whoop, whoop.

I used to be—what's that word?—coherent. Everybody always said I expressed myself well. Now they mostly just ask if I'm feeling O.K. when I fall asleep in meetings and at dinner and once I fell asleep while... Wait. Did you see that? That kinda shadowy thing on the wall? The way it moved?

Did I say where I lived? I live next to a parking lot in New York. That's what I used to tell the police when I'd call them to say that the alarms were going off all night. But they said that if they were going to do something over here, they'd arrest all the drug dealers. You can't argue with that.

Now I get up when the alarms go off and think about things. I've been thinking about how terrorism is a real good way of getting someone's attention. One night, I was watching the cars go off. There's this one car, its lights flash as it goes whoop, whoop, whoop, and once I thought I saw its doors and hood flapping like, maybe, I don't know, some kind of toaster.

Excuse me, I must have nodded off. So, is property the only right? That's what I wanted to say. That's the point. Because I figured if I filled a balloon with paint I could hit the cars going whoop, whoop, whoop from my window. Maybe I should just go ahead and do it. But then I'd nod off on the bus and admit it in my sleep, and they'd arrest me and I'd have to tell the judge that I did it because I thought my right to sleep is as important as someone's right to property. And they'd put me in jail because, well, I never heard anyone talk about my right to sleep.

Is sleep in the constitution? Do you think those guys sleep? I know they eat food. George Washington slept. Not next to any parking lots though. Don't I have a right to sleep? Or do just people who own things have rights? Or maybe owning a car is just a bigger right to sleep. Did I say that there's a 10-foot fence all around the parking lot? Did I say it's all lit up, and I've ever seen anyone in there when the alarms go off? Which is another point I wanted to make, which is that the alarms wouldn't stop a burglar anyway because everyone figures they're going off for no reason like they always do. Did I say this already?

What if the president was going to negotiate with the Russians tomorrow and decided to be really well rested? Wouldn't his sleep be more important than a car? Exactly how important do you have to be before your sleep counts? Or how many people's sleep equals one car owner's sense of security?

Does this sound dumb? Am I missing something? I can't tell, because I haven't been getting much sleep lately. I said that already, right?

Mr. Mittlemark is a writer and editor who lives — and occasionally sleeps — in New York. He contributed this lament to *The New York Times*.

## GENERAL NEWS

## U.S. Schoolyard Killer 'Hated' Everyone

The Associated Press

STOCKTON, California — A "drifter who opened fire with an assault rifle on a crowded schoolyard, killing five children of Southeast Asian refugees, hated Vietnamese immigrants and believed they were robbing native-born Americans of jobs, a former co-worker said."

But the police said Thursday that Patrick E. Purdy, who wounded 30 others at Cleveland Elementary School before committing suicide Tuesday, hated everyone.

"Through his lifetime, Mr. Purdy developed a hate for everybody," said Captain Dennis Perry.

He called the killer a "loner with

no friends, no particularly known girlfriends."

Mr. Purdy had "a problem with alcohol, a problem with marijuana and a distinct dislike for everybody — not a particular race, all of them," Captain Perry said.

Mr. Purdy was "seething" when he spoke about Vietnamese workers, recalled a former co-worker, Steve Sloan.

"He said he hated Vietnamese," Mr. Sloan said.

"He seemed really frustrated because here he was, being barely able to hold onto a job. I got the impression that the guy had it in for other minority people because they're able to come into our country."

Mr. Sloan said he spoke with Mr. Purdy at a Stockton machine shop where the killer worked for a few months early last year.

The Sacramento Bee newspaper reported that Mr. Purdy tried to commit suicide in jail in 1987 and was described in a subsequent mental health report as "a danger to his health and others."

Mr. Purdy was carrying a book about the white supremacist group Aryan Nations when he was arrested for firing a Browning semiautomatic pistol at trees near Lake Tahoe in April 1987, the newspaper reported.

In a subsequent mental health report, Mr. Purdy was described as dangerous and suffering from

"mild mental retardation," the Bee reported. Authorities say Mr. Purdy had a long criminal record.

A woman who called herself Mr. Purdy's best friend said the killer, whose clothes and guns bore radical Islamic slogans, was prone to bleak moods "where he didn't want to live."

"He had a bizarre attitude, kind of paranoid," said Kelley Riley, 25, described by residents as Mr. Purdy's frequent companion in late 1987 and early 1988. But she said he was "nice" most of the time, and would "just walk away when he was mad." He was never violent toward anyone and never demonstrated an unusual interest in guns, she said.

## In America, a Lie Usually Beats the Gun Laws

By Wayne King

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet-designed military assault rifle that a deranged man used to kill five schoolchildren in California and wound 30 others can be purchased as easily as an ordinary rifle or shotgun in the United States, according to U.S. officials.

They say there is little they can do to stop a convicted criminal like Patrick Edward Purdy, who carried out the killings in Stockton with an AK-47 assault rifle, from buying it or other combat-type weapons.

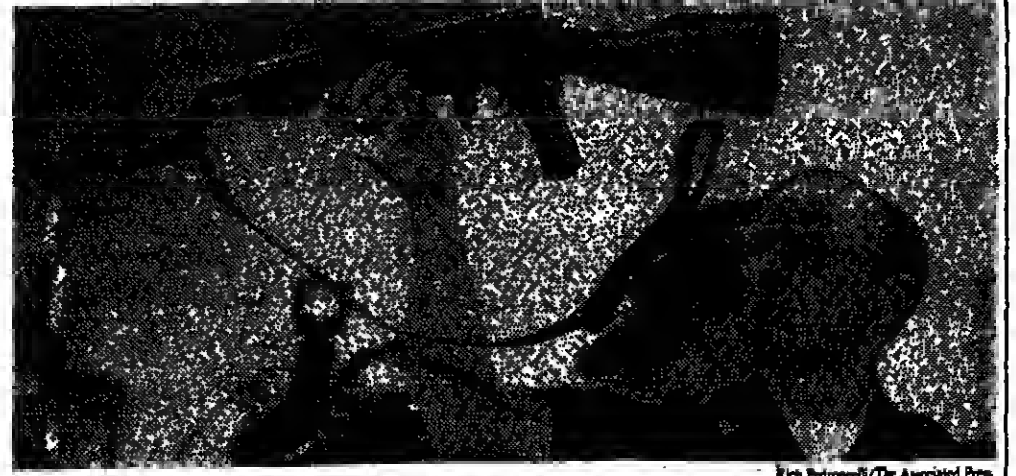
Such weapons are proliferating, and gun control advocates and a growing number of law enforcement officials maintain that they should not be sold for private use under any circumstances.

But the National Rifle Association opposes a ban, arguing that it is too difficult to draw a distinction between assault weapons and ordinary rifles, and that in any case a ban would not keep the weapons out of the hands of criminals because there is a huge black market.

Only three states, Hawaii, Illinois and Pennsylvania, require a waiting period for purchasing a rifle or shotgun, and only 20 states require a waiting period to allow a background check for purchasing a handgun.

Mr. Purdy, who had a long criminal record, bought the assault rifle for \$349.95 last Aug. 3 in a gun store in Sandy, Oregon. He used a false name and had on the federal form required for the purchase, the police said.

Les Stanford, a public information officer for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in Washington, said that the federal form requires a gun purchaser to affirm that he is not a convicted



A Stockton police officer displays the AK-47 assault rifle that authorities say was used by Mr. Purdy.

criminal or under indictment, a drug addict or mentally ill.

"Do they lie when they fill out those forms and buy a gun?" he said. "In many cases, yes."

"And is there anything we can do under current law to check on whether they are lying?"

"No."

While U.S. law requires the purchaser of any firearm to fill out the federal form, which also obliges him to state whether he is a fugitive, an illegal alien or has been dishonorably discharged from military service, there is no requirement or mechanism to determine if the answers are truthful. The answers are not forwarded to any U.S. agency, and are required to be kept on file by the gun seller only.

The seller must require valid identification, like a driver's license. He must also inform the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the transaction, giving the description and serial number of

the firearm, and the identification used to make the purchase. But the name of the purchaser is not given to the government.

Oregon did not require a waiting period or a background check on Mr. Purdy to determine if he had answered the questions on the purchase form truthfully.

The police chief in Sandy, Fred Funzel, said that a check would not have turned up Mr. Purdy's criminal record, which includes drug and weapon violations, because it was listed under a different name.

The National Coalition to Ban Handguns said in a brochure last September that the AK-47 and similar weapons are "built to kill large numbers of human beings quickly and efficiently."

The brochure also listed such popular assault weapons as the easily concealable MAC-10, one version of which is now classified as a machine gun because it is so easily converted to automatic fire; the AR-15, which is the civilian version

of the military's M-16; the Ruger Mini-14; the Tech 9 semiautomatic pistol, and various configurations of the Israeli-designed Uzi.

Many of these weapons, including the AK-47, were originally designed as automatic weapons, or machine guns, which keep firing as long as the trigger is depressed, and can be converted to rapid fire.

The weapons are widely available in semiautomatic form. That is, they will fire once each time the trigger is pulled. In the semiautomatic form, they are classified simply as rifles, and are legal for sale under the same conditions as any hunting rifle or shotgun.

Police officials in Stockton said that the AK-47 used by Mr. Purdy had not been converted. But even in the semiautomatic mode, the weapons are capable of rapid fire.

An effort to ban the sale of military-style assault weapons in California failed last year with heavy opposition from the National Rifle Association.

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## Thatcher Seeks World Peacemaker Role

[illegible]



## WEEK END

- Music's Messages
- Poland's History
- Arts Guide

International Herald Tribune



Daniel Barenboim, right, was unceremoniously but dramatically sacked by Pierre Bergé, left. Above center, a model of the Bastille Opéra.

## CRITICS' CHOICE

## FRANKFURT

## Guido Reni and Europe

A model for generations of European artists, the work of the Bolognese painter Guido Reni (1575-1642) and its influence is the subject of "Guido Reni and Europe: Fame and Posthumous Glory" at the Kunsthalle Schirn until Feb. 26. Forty-two paintings and 65 drawings by Reni are complemented by 84 paintings and a selection of prints by his artistic heirs of the 17th and 18th centuries. More than 80 museums and collections have contributed works to the show. Among 45 artists represented, are Simone Cantarini, Guercino, Francesco Guarino, Luca Giordano, Ingres, Jacques-Louis David, van Dyck, Van Loo, Anton Raphael Mengs, Pierre Mignard, Murillo and José de Ribera.

## FLORENCE

## Italian Americans

"The Italian Americans," an exhibition of 200 photographs, prints and drawings traces the influence of Italian immigrants on the New World. It starts with Christopher Columbus, of course, but concentrates on the waves of emigrants in the 19th and 20th centuries and their descendants. The portraits of the well known such as Jimmy Durante, Frank Sinatra, Mario Lanza and Lee Iacocca, are there but the core of the show is the photographs of the anonymous laborers, farmers, seamstresses and child miners and countless others (photo) who streamed through Ellis Island seeking a better life. The exhibition is at the Museo de Storia della Fotografia Fratelli Alinari until Feb. 5.

## ZURICH

## Picasso's Sketchbooks

After its tour of the United States and Canada, a show of little-known works by Pablo Picasso was unveiled in Zurich at the start of a European tour. "Je Suis le Cadeau: The Sketchbooks of Picasso" features 200 drawings, watercolors and notes from sketchbooks kept by the Spanish-born artist between 1900 and 1965. It includes preliminary drawings and studies for many of his most famous paintings, including "Bathers" and "The Rape of the Sabine." The 40 sketchbooks, discovered after Picasso's death in 1973, will be exhibited for six weeks in Zurich before moving on to Frankfurt, Madrid and Paris.

## LONDON

## Leonardo. Polymath

Architectural and engineering designs, anatomical studies, portraits and caricatures are among the drawings by Leonardo that have been gathered for "Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Inventor," which opens next week at the Hayward Gallery. The Royal Library at Windsor Castle has contributed 88 of 119 drawings on view (including "Five characters in a comic scene," above), supplemented by loans from other major collections. The show explores the underlying unity of Leonardo's work and includes a specially commissioned version of a flying machine with a 36-foot wingspan, the most spectacular of 14 models, among them exhibits from the Montclair Museum of Fine Arts and the Science Museum in Milan. "Leonardo da Vinci: Artist, Scientist, Inventor" is at the Hayward Gallery Jan. 26 to April 16.

## Farce and Drama in Paris Opéra Repertoire

No one knows who will sing "Lucia di Lammermoor" in two months or "Rigoletto" in three weeks — repertory works!

From an article in the daily Le Monde about the Paris Opéra, 1966

There are two sides to the Paris Opéra, as there are to Paris. There are the luxury products — the perfumes, jewelry, haute couture and so on — that represent Paris to the world, and the Opéra is partly integrated into this. But in a democracy the opera is not just for the rich; all the people should be able to see what goes on there.

Rolf Liebermann, director of the Paris Opéra, in 1973

by David Stevens

PARIS — No matter what *drame lyrique* opens the Opéra Bastille, France's ambitious and embattled opera house of the future, it cannot possibly offer the flamboyance, the violence, the clowning, the anguish, the passion, the confusion, not to speak of the body count, that has been supplied by the

boly war over the establishment of an *opéra moderne et populaire*.

In one form or another, that war has been going on since 1982, when the decision was made by the newly minted Socialist government, and with the special blessing of President François Mitterrand, to build a new national opera house roughly on the spot where, according to pop history, the French Revolution began. It reached its climax — or a climax — in the last few days with the great scene of confrontation: Daniel Barenboim, the musical and artistic director of the theater to be, was unceremoniously but dramatically sacked by Pierre Bergé, the recently appointed president of the combined theaters of the Opéra de Paris, ostensibly for failing to grasp his — and President Mitterrand's — vision of an *opéra moderne et populaire*.

The polemics surrounding all this have paired many different opposing concepts: elitism versus populism in music, artistic idealism versus political opportunism, competence versus amateurism, voice versus production values in the opera, quality versus mass production. Everybody agrees that *moderne et populaire* is A Good Thing.

It is another matter to get any agreement on what it means.

Barenboim, arraigned and convicted of not getting the message, nevertheless has an answer ready when asked at his press conference what the notion of a modern and popular opera house meant to him:

"Modern, not only that it has the most sophisticated technical equipment, but

Paris's operatic history has elitism and popular entertainment built into it.

modern in the sense that the artistic disciplines that make an opera would be treated at the same level of interest and importance; in other words that it would not be a house primarily known for its voices or primarily known for its theatrical qualities.

"I think also that every great work of art has two faces, one toward its own time and one toward the future, toward eternity, and it is the second aspect that needs to be

underlined in the theatrical side of the house. In other words if there is a choice to make about what is relevant to us today in a stage production, this is what really should be underlined. This is why I chose as 'house' stage directors at the beginning, Patrice Chéreau, Harry Kupfer, Peter Stein and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. [The last named has since died.]

"As for popularity, I think an opera house today has to appeal to a wider variety of public, therefore it is important that productions are prepared in such a way that there is a maximum degree of understanding from the public point of view and that it is really and truly a critique of social life, wherever possible. I feel that a popular house means a house where the ticket prices are within the means of almost anybody who has an interest in culture, and I think a popular house is a house that manages to render even the difficult, and not obviously popular works, popular."

That, at least, is an articulate defense of a certain view of musical theater. Although he is highly articulate, Bergé's public utterances do not make clear whether he has formulated a similarly coherent view. He

has accused Barenboim of planning an "elitist" repertory and of not having scheduled enough performances. Instead of the house being up to about 160 performances a season by 1993, as Barenboim had planned, Bergé thinks it should be more like 220 or higher. On ticket prices they agree: Bergé says that the range for the 2,700-seat main Bastille theater will be from 35 francs up to 320 to 330 francs, compared with the existing 550-franc top at the Palais Garnier, the present Opéra.

Barenboim has emphasized that the Opéra Bastille was a "new house with new artistic personnel and therefore it would be sheer lunacy to embark on a program comparable to other opera houses that have been functioning for 50 or 100 years." He felt that cruising speed could only be reached after three to five years, and that he "preferred to err on the side of being overcautious rather than reckless." Even so, 160 operas a season — while less than at other established major opera houses — is more opera than has ever been available per season at the Palais Garnier, which has

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## The Child's Eye in Gauguin

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — "As for myself," Paul Gauguin wrote to a friend, "it seems at times that I must be mad. And the more I think it over in bed at night, the more I am convinced I am." This was in 1885, when the artist was still torn between the urge — one might even say the "command" — to paint and the practical imperatives facing a man with a wife and children.

The 280-item exhibition that just opened at the Grand Palais in Paris (through April 24), after earlier stops in Washington and Chicago, offers a broader selection of his work than has ever been shown before. It also affords a chance to take a closer look at this "madness" which seized Gauguin in his 30s and caused him to forsake all else in the pursuit of his art.

Gauguin was born in 1848 — the year of a great European upheaval. One year later, in the wake of these events, his father decided to go to Peru with his family and found a newspaper. They had barely reached that country, however, when he died. The family — Paul, his elder sister and their mother — was taken in hand by a Peruvian uncle (his charming name was Don Pio de Tristan Moscoso) and only returned to France when Paul was almost 6.

It is rather surprising that so little connection is generally made between this experience Gauguin had of a quite different society during the highly impressionable years of early childhood and his subsequent move to Tahiti; nor between this experience and his uneasy rejection of the "civilized" world in favor of qualities that he constantly, if incorrectly, described as *savage* (savage or primitive).

Gauguin was never totally rooted in France. Deep within him there was always something alien or, as he put it, "savage despite myself." He could always hear the siren song of a childhood spent in a different culture and of a world that, in his memory, must have seemed "savage" because it belonged to the untamed years of infancy.

In early manhood he worked as a sailor and later as a stockbroker — until the stock-market crash of January 1882 left him without a job. This created a situation in which Gauguin could feel that the painful decision had been taken for him. But he was also aware that he was placing himself and his family — he was married to a Danish woman, Mette — in

jeopardy. He felt an urgent calling that naturally appeared quite irrelevant from a practical point of view. This he was aware of, too, and it no doubt impelled him to cultivate a certain image of himself both in dress and in the way he presented himself in self-portraits — part hero, part sacrificial victim. It also earned him the reputation of a difficult, histrionic man.

Yet this too was the mark of his calling. And that calling had much to do with an urgent need to make sense of his life in a French society that he saw as pernicious and corrupt.

One solution, he felt, was to be found in the realm of painting by constantly striving after the most intense and acute perception possible — and this he did (under the influence of young Emile Ber-

nard), by heightening the use of color in a way that was unprecedented. The other solution, he came to believe, resided in leaving society behind returning to a "wild" and "natural" way of life.

It probably did not occur to him that the Tahitians were no less conditioned by their culture than Europeans by their own, and in a sense this was irrelevant, because what he was not looking for some ethnological truth but for spiritual leverage with which to lift the stifling burden of his inheritance. The Tahitians were natural, he assumed, while the Europeans were artificial; Tahitians represented the essential goodness of the wild state as opposed to the perversity of civilization. Significantly, a bronze self-

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Impresarios insist on folklore dances, Moiseyev says.

## Moiseyev's New Paths

by Anna Kisselgoff

TO hear Igor Moiseyev tell it, Americans still insist inexplicably on seeing the same rosy-cheeked Russian maidens they remember from their theatricalized folk dances of more than 30 years ago. But times are not the same since the Moiseyev Dance Company from Moscow made its wildly acclaimed U.S. debut in 1958. Change, in fact, is very much on the mind of the famed Soviet choreographer, who celebrates his 83d birthday on Saturday. Among the matters he is apt to discuss nowadays is the need for Soviet ballet, especially at the Bolshoi, to enrich its "narrow lexicon" and the way his young dancers, prize-winning technique, differ from his earlier, more passionate performers. Even the popular image of his company does not always do justice to its new directions.

Nothing symbolizes such change more than the fact that Moiseyev is in search of a jazz composer for a pro-

jected ballet about "drug addicts, gangsters and prostitutes." "A good young American jazz composer who would understand what I want to do," he muses. "Yes, I would work with him — with pleasure." What he would like to do, he said recently in an interview in New York, "is a one-act ballet called 'The Jungles.'"

When jazz and rock music were still on the Soviet Union's proscribed list in the 1960s, Moiseyev presented a good-natured satire on American discos that was interpreted here by some as a critique of American "decadence." Is his urban jungle again a picture of the West? Or does it reflect the Soviet Union's new openness to discuss such problems? "These are problems found everywhere, typical of the civilized world and big cities," Moiseyev replies. "The trouble is I can't find suitable music."

On its eighth visit to New York, the Moiseyev Dance Company is presenting a two-week season at Radio City Music Hall, a few new works but

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Tahitian woman drawn by Gauguin in 1892.



## WEEKEND

## Two Faces of Poland's History

by Hans Koning

HERE is a painting I have looked at a long time: an unpaved road in the mountains, climbing through pine woods with threads of cloud enveloping the trees. A primitive wooden barrier screens it from the abyss in a gap in the mountains. It is a painting of Poland in memory of whoever fell to his or her death there. Two little figures, leaning forward in effort, are seen at the edge of the picture, making their way up. This road, in the mountains south of Krakow, was painted in 1890 by a Polish painter with the French name Ludwik de Laveaux. It is in the exhibition called "Nineteenth Century Polish Painting" now touring the United States.

The work is well executed but what gives it its fascination within a context of Polish paintings is the lost and vanished world it depicts. At the end of the 19th century, a

hundred years after it had been swallowed up by its neighbors, Poland had become an abstraction: It now meant the Russian, Prussian and Austrian lands which once made up that great kingdom, a setting of sandy plains, swamps, and woods where serf-like peasants and Jewish petty traders lived in a medieval poverty. The road in de Laveaux's picture could have been painted a hundred or two hundred years earlier; nothing had changed. It is the same with a "Peasant Funeral" painted in the 1860s by Josef Szymonowski. Two oxen are hitched to a miserable cart with a coffin of raw wood. Beside it, a man and a child are waiting in dumb passivity.

Scattered across these plains of backwardness were a few cities, Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan, where the representatives of the conquerors lived with the Polish nobility and the rich bourgeoisie in a lifestyle modeled on Paris. The Poles, who had themselves portrayed in blue hunting jackets, top hats, silk foulards, were yet nursing the memories

of their uprisings, in 1831, 1848, 1863, against the czar and against the Hapsburgs, all bloodily repressed, and dreaming of a national rebirth (which would not come until 1918). These two faces of Poland's century of non-existence form the matrix of the exhibition which was put together by a curator of the National Museum in Warsaw, Agnieszka Morawinska, and which is in the United States under the auspices of that museum and of the National Academy of Design in New York.

Polish culture is famous for its writing and its music but has not had many visual artists, and the small collection, seen abroad for the first time, may not lead to new reputations. These paintings, though, give a highly original insight into a suppressed era when Poland had ceased to mean anything in the West but "a cause," supported by the music of Chopin and the handful of exiled officers who kept appearing in the various revolutionary uprisings of 19th-century Europe. They are showing us how it was.

They show life in those forgotten villages; what it meant to be a rebel outlaw or to live like a lady or gentleman but under a foreign rule. Marcin Zaleski's "Capture of the Arsenal" pictures the high point of the 1831 uprising when the rebels had got hold of the Russian arsenal in Warsaw. But that is his toiled detail. What the painting really lets us see is a night-time street in a city, an anonymous city, with the astonishingly wide spaces (astonishing to us, used to the clogging of traffic), where men are killing men in the half-dark, under a grey winter sky lit up by burning buildings.

"Departure in a Carriage," a work of Alfred Wiernasz-Kowalski, shows two people, wrapped up, setting out on a journey in an open coach. The coachman has two oil lamps blazing beside him in the twilight. The road is wet with melting snow. The peacefulness and luxury of this scene lie on the surface and are only in seeming contrast with the violence in Zaleski's work. Both worlds co-existed and the sense of unease in "Departure" is signal.

The youngest painting in the collection is Jozef Mehoffer's "The May Sun." It dates from 1911 but it belongs in the 19th century show as a completion, an ending. A new century had begun with new hope; modern man was thought to have abjured the cruelties of the past. Mehoffer shows a woman standing at a garden gate, behind her is an open veranda or pavilion with a tea table and a rose bush. It is simple, of lovely color, and breathing a sunny contentment. The painter would have been stunned at the idea that two more wars lay ahead for his people with greater outrages than the 19th century could have imagined.

"Nineteenth Century Polish Painting" will be in Washington Feb. 1 until mid-March, in the Meridian House International; and in Chicago, the Smart Gallery, from mid-April until mid-June.

Hans Koning's latest novel is "Acts of Faith" (Henry Holt & Co., New York).



The poet Adam Mickiewicz, painted in 1828 by Walenty Wankowicz.

Igor Moiseyev *Continued from page 7*

also many popular favorites of the past. Moiseyev makes no bones about asserting that this tried-and-true programming is imposed upon him by Western impresarios. It creates, in his view, a false picture of the repertoire that his company performs elsewhere.

A Spanish "Jota" and the brilliantly danced "Malambra," a new Argentine gaucho dance for the current U.S. tour, hint at the increased number of dances inspired by foreign popular traditions but not at the more dramatic pieces Moiseyev has created over the years. His current favorite is "Spanish Ballad," his seven-minute distillation of "Carmen." It is not programmed for the tour but is ready to be performed at the drop of an adventurous producer's hat.

"I have a feeling of dissatisfaction with the impresarios who present us lately," Moiseyev says. "They want to keep us in a narrow frame of Russian folklore, to have us do what we did before. But our ensemble is a living organism and presents new works."

Obviously, Moiseyev does not care to be accused of standing still. He is, in fact, a prisoner of his own past success. "When we come the first few times to a country, yes, we show these Russian works," he says. "But on an eighth visit, and no matter how rich our folk material, we want to demonstrate that ours is a dance theater with a wider range. People will say Moiseyev shows the same old things. We appear not as we are, but as what our producers want us to be."

THE company is still marked by the Moiseyev genius for distilling the essence of folk material into choreography that is executed by a troupe of ballet-trained professionals. But a significant change is the tendency of the current young polished dancers to stress technique, like their American contemporaries, over the emotional commitment ingrained in their predecessors.

Moiseyev himself is a product of the turmoil in the Soviet ballet world of the 1930s

when young choreographic innovators like himself at the Bolshoi Ballet encountered opposition from entrenched administrators. His longstanding view that the Bolshoi Ballet was and remains a bastion of conservatism is as emphatic as ever, with special criticism reserved for what he calls a new impoverishment of its dance vocabulary.

He himself, it is true, could never be confused with a formalist like George Balanchine, whose interest in pure movement, as Moiseyev now concedes, extended the classical vocabulary. Nonetheless, both he and Balanchine looked up to the same mentor in Russia in the 1920s: the experimental choreographer Kasyan Golitsynsky.

Although Moiseyev never rejected ballet training, he speaks in terms that would be familiar to American modern dancers who feel that the classical idiom cannot sufficiently reflect the times around them. The need to enlarge dance's vocabulary as a means of emotional expression has been his stated concern and his belief in the expressive image, no matter how plotless the choreography, is firm.

"I think," he said, "the task of art is to capture meaning that seems unable to be captured, to make understandable what is most abstract. Music does that. I would like dance to be no less successful in this respect. A human body, with its rich plasticity, has all the requirements for this and by extending the range of movement, is capable of expressing the most subtle nuances."

Many in the West would agree with the premise that Soviet choreography is governed by "a limited lexicon" but not necessarily with Moiseyev's view that ballet requires the use of both classical steps and character dance. By the latter, he does not mean only the mazurkas or other national dances in "Swan Lake" but dancing that "explains the character of a person—that is why it is called character dance—and moves the plot along."

Moiseyev remains a defender of the distinction between the classical and character styles, urging ballet's enrichment through both. "Classicism," he feels, cannot deal with prosaic images. "Classicism cannot tolerate



Moiseyev at a rehearsal.

naturalism—you cannot put your nose while on toe," he says.

Turning to his own dancers, Moiseyev concedes that not all know what they are dancing about. "Let us talk a little philosophy. What is the difference between the spiritual and the material? The spiritual cannot be measured by material means. But even the materialists notice when the spirit is missing. We are all suffering from that, not only in the Soviet Union but everywhere. As for technique, it is visual and easier for dancers to grasp."

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Paris Opéra *Continued from page 7*

had to be shared with the ballet. And politics is part of the arts and culture game in a country where most initiatives descend from on high, along with the money to support them. In a nutshell, the Opéra Bastille has been lumbered from the beginning with partisan motives: conceived by a Socialist government, amended and partly staffed by the opposition right when it returned to power, then amended and purged of the artistic personnel named by the right.

In this case, it means not only that Barenboim, the 46-year-old conductor and pianist, has gone—without the endorsement of Culture Minister Jack Lang—but that the conductors, directors, designers and singers that he had engaged mostly on a personal rather than contractual basis have almost certainly gone with him. Barenboim insisted he had not asked any of these colleagues not to appear, but that he had to warn them he himself might be gone.

Experienced operatic artists and executives felt even when Barenboim was named that it was already dangerously late for an opening planned in January, 1990. Barenboim said Monday he thought that "the whole project started: the wrong way around, such care was taken with the architectural and construction side of it but no decision was taken early enough about the artistic direction of the house. The two sides did not develop hand in hand."

Now the programming appears to be back to square one, and the directorial team in place reduced to Bergé, the entrepreneurial mastermind behind the Yvès Saint Laurent empire and prominent supporter and friend of President Mitterrand who was named president of the Association des Thé-

âtres de l'Opéra de Paris last August, and René González, the successful director of the Maison de la Culture in suburban Nanterre, but a man without experience in opera, named Dec 22 as director of the Bastille theater.

THE fallout of respect for artists and administrators began long ago. In 1985, Jean-Pierre Bénédict, director of the association set up to do the artistic planning, quit when the planned experimental style, modifiable and downgraded, Gerard Mortier, then and now director of the Brussels opera, named and went warning that if the labor contracts were renegotiated the same old problems would be moving from the Palais Garnier to the Bastille along with the orchestra, chorus and stagehands. Last May, Pierre Vostinsky, Barenboim's administrative partner at the Opéra de Paris and picked to play the same role at the Bastille, thought better of it. Raymond Soubise, in effect Bergé's predecessor, did not stay long after being displaced.

Then it turned to farce. Ann Pichon, 43-year-old secretary general of the Cour des Comptes who was named general director of the Paris Opéra theaters by Bergé on Dec. 22, resigned on Jan. 13, claiming the daily Le Monde to wit: "Did he pull back, like a great general who refused to open a patient whose case is hopeless?" And two days after Bergé had publicly praised the technical expertise of Henri Occhiali, the Bastille's stage manager, Occhiali was fired. Whatever comes next, the symbols of opera will have to make room for this, and those with any sense of the history of the Opéra can only sigh. Plus ça change, plus ça change.

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Gauguin *Continued from page 7*

portrait in low relief, which now stands on Gauguin's tomb, bears the Tahitian word *Oriri*, which means "wild" or "savage." Gauguin, in his last years in the Marquesas, was in constant and provocative conflict with the religious and civil authorities.

His first and most lasting provocation was his wood and bamboo house, which stood partially between the Catholic and Protestant missions that proscribed it to be the "Maison du Jour" — the house of (by inference, erotic) delight. Gauguin had obtained the land by going regularly to Mass, in order to be well regarded by the bishop who owned the property. Later, however, when the bishop tried to prevent Gauguin from living with a 13-year-old girl (with her father's consent), the artist did the carving of him with devil's horns and placed it in front of his house with another sculpture representing the bishop's housekeeper. The implication was that the bishop was having an affair with her. Under the bishop's figure he carved "Père Paillard" (Father Ribald).

Gauguin did not find the political or intellectual solution to his deep-rooted contradictions — but he did find an aesthetic solution. For all this torment yielded works

that still surprise by the intensity of their color and by their quasi-Edenic mood. This intensity is not so much, as the artist himself supposed, that of a "natural" world. It is, rather, the intensity of the world as it is perceived by the nascent consciousness of a child — a world in which every single thing still appears like a cause for wonder.

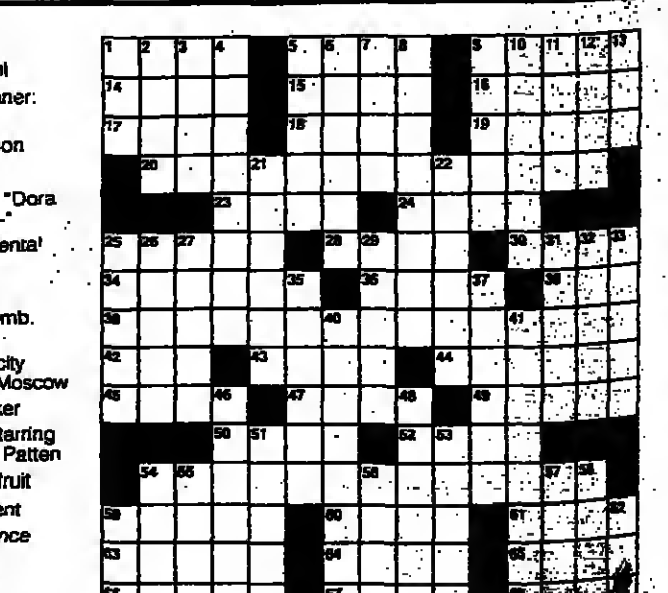
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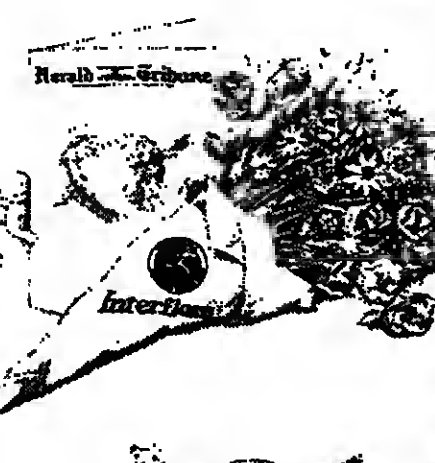
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Hours delivery will commence Tuesday, February 14th



## WEEKEND

## Revolutionary Spectacle Dodges the Barricades

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Robert Hossein's contribution to the bicentennial of the French Revolution is another of his gigantic exhibits. It bears the title "La Liberté ou la mort" (Liberty or Death), but it does not tell all.

Like its forerunners — among them Hossein's staging of "Les Misérables" — it is an international hit — it strives for total theater. Members of the vast company spill over into the house and are to be found in all corners of the vast Palais des Congrès where it is enjoying success.

Soldiers in 18th-century uniform and supplied with liberty bonnets mingle in the foyer with the arriving customers, and costumed actors are planted in orchestra seats to cheer or jeer at the debates raging on the performing platform and in the hall.

What is expected is a flamboyant fresco of the Reign of Terror. Instead, in this two-hour history lesson, the indispensable guillotine is never seen. Even its shadow hovering over the Jacobin conferences would have partially remedied the conspicuous absence of the guillotine machine, a symbol that jumps to mind at the mention of 1793.

Alain Decaux of the French Academy, Stelio Lorenzi and Georges Soria have collaborated on a scenario that centers on the Danton-Robespierre duel, which Hossein presented some years ago and has now been slightly arranged and enlarged. It rarely leaves the Assembly hall. What theatrical opportunities remain untapped: The Place de la Revolution with Marie Antoinette in the hands of the giant executioner, Sanson, the haughty aristocrats maintaining an air of indifferent contempt as they go like sheep to slaughter, Madame Du Barry protesting on the scaffold, the king's head thrown to the rabble, the hags of the shops and markets viewing the severing of heads without losing a stitch in their knitting. The diseased Marat slain in his bathtub, the foreign wars, the threatening riots brought on by the food shortage!

Here a revolution has been transformed into a series of courtroom cases. When a death sentence is passed the condemned is marched into the wings as the drums roll. The tableau that is likely to rest in mind is the opening one of Louis XVI on trial. This has been strikingly managed. The king is at the stage-center and on an elevated plank above him in the background stand the men who will pass judgment on him. When the session concludes, each of these jurors in turn steps forward to voice his verdict. The overhead lighting lends a chilling sense of doom to the scene.

All that transpires in the tribunal hall and elsewhere is pictured in the manner of a television spectacular. The chameleon personality of Robespierre — fanatic doctrinaire eager for dictatorial supremacy,



Danton (top) and Robespierre.

conspirator, popinjay and finally victim of his ruthless ambition — is negotiated in surface flashes and falls as a convincing portrait. The acting of all is as broad as the expansive stage and must rely mostly on makeup, costume and loud delivery. Jean Negoupi plays the part — as far as it goes — with appropriate dexterity. Bernard Fresson is the feisty, boastful Danton. Hugues Quester is the blood-thirsty youth, Saint-Just, another interesting neuropathic figure deserving of deeper study, and Serge Grand is the luckless Louis.

Hossein, a shrewd showman, keeps the stage traffic at a heated pace for an unbroken 120 minutes and the resulting excited pressure holds the house.

The bicentennial is worthy of a better play with deeper invention, a psychological insight and stronger dramaturgy. One remembers the thrilling panorama of the Revolution that Max Reinhardt derived from Buchner's "Danton's Death," the work of an authentic dramatic poet.

## The Garbled Messages of Pop Music

by Jon Pareles

NEW YORK — Pop musicians and their advisers slave to make themselves clear. They agonize over lyrics, try dozens of takes on solos, mix and remix arrangements, scrutinize album packages, fiddle with advertisements, and re-edit videos according to private combinations of game plan and instinct. At some point in the process, they'll try to think like a casual listener, a radio program director or a longtime fan, all in attempts to guarantee that their initial inspiration comes through just the way they planned it.

It never happens. Well, hardly ever. Once music reaches the public, it's a free-for-all.

While literary theorists battle over how the meaning of a text is created, only naïfs still subscribe to the intentional fallacy — that what an artist meant has much to do with what was actually accomplished.

While literary theorists battle over how the meaning of a text is created, only naïfs still subscribe to the intentional fallacy — that what an artist meant has much to do with what was actually accomplished.

Professionals can try to second-guess reactions and interpret what's in the grooves, tape particles, CD pits, but ultimately listeners define the meaning of popular music. Through absent-mindedness, through earnestness, sometimes through a kind of perverse ingenuity, the audience can render a mindless song meaningful and a "message" song inarticulate. Often, listeners put more imagination into using a song than the musicians did in performing and marketing it.

FOR many people this winter, the U.S. Top 100 supplied a travel advisory. As the Beach Boys' "Kokomo" moved up the charts, the song about a fictitious tropical paradise in the Florida keys spurred 100 calls a day to the Greater Key West Chamber of Commerce, according to the Miami Herald. Although the beaches on the keys have more sea oats than silver sands, soon enough geography followed harmony: the Casa Marina Marriott Resort on Key West renamed its bit of oceanfront Kokomo Beach.

Listeners who want to can turn an unambiguous message song inside out. Ask Bruce Springsteen, whose "Born in the U.S.A." —



Bobby McFerrin, Bruce Springsteen: Listeners often put more imagination into a song than the musicians.

despite its carefully told, unequivocal verses about how little that birthright meant — was treated by some putative fans as an endorsement of jingoism, wrapped in red, white and blue.

Conversely, an utterly apolitical song took on political overtones in Chile at the 1988 Vía del Mar song contest. The jury had selected a Peruvian singer named Maché and her chaste entry, "No Vas Hacerte el Amor" ("You're Not Going to Make Love to Me"). But the song repeated the word "no" dozens of times — and the Chilean government, facing a referendum in which voters would have the choice of "yes" or "no" on continued rule by General Augusto Pinochet, didn't want a catchy chorus of "no" on the air. The song was dropped from the competition.

EVEN in the United States, a simple ditty can take on political ramifications, as Bobby McFerrin found when his lighthearted "Don't Worry, Be Happy" was heard regularly at George Bush campaign stops. "Don't Worry, Be Happy" urges nothing more political than complacent optimism, although one critic thought the verse beginning "Ain't got no place to lay your head" was callous about poverty and homelessness. According to Billboard magazine, McFerrin asked the Bush campaign to stop playing his record; he was voting for

Michael Dukakis. By then, however, the association had stuck.

Hit songs are regularly bent out of shape by listeners — who have, of course, generously reimbursed hitmakers for the privilege.

There's documentary evidence aplenty in Pulse, a magazine given away by Tower Records stores, which has a regular feature called Desert Island Disks. Each month, readers name the 10 recordings they'd want to be stranded with, and while a disproportionate number of Smiths and Cure devotees participate (perhaps because they already feel isolated), few of the correspondents confine themselves to one genre. The Verdi Requiem and Frank Sinatra albums share lists with Pink Floyd and Terence Trent D'Arby and Robert Johnson; despite decades of efforts by pigeonholers and niche marketers, private tastes are unfettered.

And that's just the listeners who pay attention. Far more, of course, treat music as soundtrack rather than scripture. Recorded music can be a fantasy world, a rebel flag (ask a suburban heavy-metal fan), a mood-changer, a decorative accessory or something to drown out the divorce in progress next door; it can be a painkiller or a pacemaker. At the turn of the 1980s, disco music was saved from oblivion not just by a name change (to "dance music") but by runners

with cassette players and by up-to-date aerobics routines. Since I get most of my exercise running late and jumping to conclusions, I suffered a few years of bafflement before I realized why certain springy, mechanical rhythms kept coming back.

Even for some sedentary listeners, beat and texture are all that matter; I've heard "Luca," Suzanne Vega's chilling but tuneful song about an abused child, on a homemade party tape.

Half-heard textures can travel further, too. With the advent of hip-hop's virtuosos disk jockeys and of sound-sampling technology, listener-musicians now regularly remake borrowed noise into new material. Sooner or later, their efforts are going to force lawmakers to reconsider the notions of copyright and public domain.

In a way, the sound collages are just making audible (and salable) a process that every pop listener joins. We all hear, select, interpret and recombine the music around us; we glean whatever meanings are offered and fill in the rest ourselves. Airwaves and home stereos are the public's domain, where performers' messages are warped to personal specifications. Musicians should be advised: Don't worry, see what happens.

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## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## AUSTRIA

## Vienna

Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 934.541). To Feb. 26: Prague Around 1600: The court of Rudolf II, Hapsburg emperor from 1576 to 1612, illustrated by over 400 works of art and scientific instruments, originally part of the emperor's private collection.

Kunsterhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Feb. 26: Gold of the Scythians: 170 objects, half of which are in gold, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Included are jewelry, arms, vessels, the oldest dating from the 3d millennium B.C.

## BELGIUM

## Brussels

Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts (tel: 513.98.30). To Jan. 22: Master Paintings from the Reader's Digest Collection: works by Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists including Braque, Monet, Renoir, Cézanne, Pissarro.

## ENGLAND

## London

British Museum (tel: 638.15.55). To Feb. 26: "Treasures for the Nation: Conserving Our Heritage," art, antiques and engineering masterpieces acquired under the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 558.89.21). To Mar. 12: Lawrence of Arabia: A centenary exhibition on T.E. Lawrence which includes illustrations for Lawrence works, portraits, manuscripts, landscapes, maps and photographs.

Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 paintings and decorative objects, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Apr. 9: Italian Art in the 20th Century, the most significant movements in Italian art since 1900, beginning with the origins of Futurism, represented by the work of 45 artists including Boccioni, Balla, Severini, De Chirico, Morandi, Modigliani, Mario Merz and Lucio Fontana.

Tate Gallery (tel: 709.32.23). To Mar. 27: J.M.W. Turner: The Second Decade, drawings and watercolors from the period 1800-1810.

## FRANCE

## Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Mar. 27: Jean Tinguely: a retrospective of the Swiss artist's work of the past 30 years displays over 200 sculptures, including recent works.

Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 47.03.61.26). To Mar. 5: Gauguin and the Pont-Aven School: engravings and other prints by principal Pont-Aven artists, Emile Bernard, Paul Sérusier, Maxime Maufra and others.

Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.85). To Jan. 30: The Lost Cities of the Indus: statues, ceramics, gold and copper objects are among 350 bronze-age exhibits found in the last 30 years in Pakistan.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.28). To Jan. 30: "Rembrandt et son Ecole": 72 drawings by Rembrandt and his students from the museum's collection. Concurrently, "Peintures Rembrandtesques" displays 29 paintings of Rembrandt's school.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Feb. 19: Over 200 works from the collection of the Petit Palais by artists associated with the Symbolist movement.

## WEST GERMANY

## Berlin

Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Mar. 19: Sixty Modern Masterworks from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and the Peggy Guggenheim collection in Venice. Includes works by Braque, Max Ernst, Chagall, Modigliani, Schöel, Charlotenburg (tel: 32.09.11). To Feb. 5: Pictures from the New World: American painting of the 18th and 19th centuries from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection and U.S. museums.

Cologne Wallraf-Richartz-Museum (tel: 2.21.23.79). To Mar. 27: Allegory to Realism: Gothic Painting and Sculpture in Cologne, 1300 to 1550.

## Munich

Haus der Kunst (tel: 22.26.51). To Feb. 25: The Biedermeier period, 1815 to 1835, illustrated in some 500 exhibits including paintings, sculpture, silver, glassware, furniture and textiles. To Feb. 19: West African Art from the Barber-Müller collection, Geneva; on view are 200 objects including ritual masks and statues.

## Wiesbaden

Museum Wiesbaden (tel: 368.21.70). To Jan. 29: "1000 years of Russian Art" draws on collections from sixteen Soviet museums. On view are 180 icons from the 13th to 20th centuries, 160 objects by medieval goldsmiths, as well as frescoes, statues, and illuminated books.

## ITALY

## Florence

Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40). To Apr. 30: Splendors of Semiprecious Stones: About 100 objects including mosaics, jewelry, caskets, cameo, intaglio and inlaid furniture, represent the production of Florence's grand ducal workshop from the 16th to the 19th centuries.



Picasso's "Carafe, Bottle and Fruitbowl" (1909), from the Gruenheilm collection, on view in Berlin.

## Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Feb. 26: Giacomo Manzù: a retrospective honoring the sculptor, now 80, features some 200 works.

## Rome

Musei Capitolini (tel: 678.28.82). To Jan. 31: Roman Glass from the Imperial Age: 150 glass objects dating from the first to sixth centuries.

## Siena

Palazzo Chigi-Saracini. To Feb. 28: "From Sodoma to Marco Pistoia": Fifty examples of Mannerist painting in Siena in the first half of the 16th century.

## JAPAN

## Kyoto

The National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 761.4111). To Feb. 5: "Realistic Representation III: Painting in Japan 1884-1907": 100 oil paintings by 26 artists including Nagijiro Harada, Chu Asai and Saito Kuroda.

## SPAIN

## Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (tel: 467.50.62). To Feb. 15: Master Paintings from the Philips Collection in Washington: 84 paintings by artists including Bonnard, Braque, Cézanne, Klee.

To Feb. 15: Twenty-five oil paintings and 14 drawings by Henri Matisse on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow. Palacio de Velázquez (tel: ). To Jan. 20: "Charles III and the Enlightenment" includes documents, books, paintings, sculptures and decorative art, clothing, arms, musical and scientific instruments.

## SWITZERLAND

## Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Feb. 12: Max Ernst collages: a retrospective of 200 works ranging from the 1920s to the early 1970s.

## Lausanne

Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01). To Mar. 12: Art from Belgian museums in Liege: 100 works spanning the period 1860 to 1980 including Belgian artists Delvaux, Magritte, Ensor, Alfred Stevens.

## Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gienadda (tel: 2.39.76). To Feb. 26: "Le Peintre et l'Affiche": 89 examples of the art of the poster from Lautrec to Warhol.

## Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.87.65). To Feb. 19: Egon Schiele and his Contemporaries: among 50 paintings are works by Kokoschka and Klimt.

## UNITED STATES

## New York

Center for African Art (tel: 861.1200). To Apr. 6: Africa and the Renaissance: An exceptional loan exhibition of 120 African ivories made at the time of the first European contacts with Africa. Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10). To Mar. 19: Painting in Renaissance Siena: 1420-1500: over 100 paintings and manuscript illuminations. To Mar. 19: Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres: a retrospective of paintings, prints and drawings.

## Washington

Museum of American Art (tel: 357.27.00). To Feb. 20: Perpetual Motion: The Art of Man Ray. A major retrospective displaying 268 paintings, works on paper, photographs, films and objects.

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and may vary slightly subject to currency fluctuations.



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NYSE Most Actives				
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Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
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Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+

Market Sales				
NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
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NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45
NYSE	1,234,567	123.45	123.45	123.45

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+

AMEX Diary				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
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Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Not Reported	Not Listed

NASDAQ Index				
Composite	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+
Composite	123.45	123.45	123.45	+

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+
Amgen	22.50	22.00	22.25	+

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## N.Y. Stocks Add to Advance

**United Press International**

**NEW YORK**—Prices rose modestly Thursday in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange, but profit-taking tempered gains as the market approached the levels it set the day before the October 1987 collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which jumped 24.11 points on Wednesday, rose 0.36 to 2,239.11, posting its highest closing level since the market collapsed on Oct. 19, 1987. The Dow was just 7.63 points below its closing level on Friday, Oct. 16, 1987, when it ended at 2,246.74.

Advances led declines by a 5-4 ratio. Big Board volume rose to 192.03 million shares from 187.54 million traded on Wednesday.

Broader-market indexes also set post-collapse closing highs. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.24 to 161.25. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.37 to 286.90. The price of an average share added 5 cents.

Analysts said buying momentum appeared to feed off itself Thursday as investors became convinced there was room for prices to move higher.

Minor sell-offs, which occurred at various times during the session due to profit taking, were viewed as something to be expected as the market consolidated its recent gains. Price drops also were seen as opportunities for investors to jump into the market.

"There are still a lot of investors in the wings who are ready to get involved," said Michael Metz, a market analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

"The market has not reached an overbought

status yet. Buying momentum appears to be intact," said Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia.

"We're seeing some good leadership in the market," Mr. Peroni added, citing a number of solid earnings reports, especially in the computer area.

Mr. Peroni also said the dollar's recent strength helped the stock market, as investors looked for the Federal Reserve Board to push interest rates lower to make the currency less attractive.

Lyondell Petro Chemical was the most active issue, unchanged at 30 1/4 in its first day of trading.

Caterpillar followed, plunging 6 1/4 to 61. The company posted weak fourth-quarter earnings of \$1.61 a share, compared with \$1.67 a year ago, and projected flat earnings for 1989 due to higher start-up and new program costs for factory modernization and new product development.

Digital Equipment was third, up 5 1/4 to 104 1/4. Digital reported net second-quarter earnings of \$2.20 a share, higher than the \$1.90 forecast by analysts and up from \$2.48 a year ago.

AT&T eased 3/4 to 29 1/4. IBM fell 1/4 to 124 1/4. Among other blue chips, Texaco rose 1/4 to 54 1/4, McDonald's edged up 1/4 to 47 1/4, Eastman Kodak fell 1/4 to 45 1/4, General Electric eased 1/4 to 45 1/4 and Sears dropped 1/4 to 41 1/4.

Polaroid jumped 3 1/4 to 39 1/4 on news that Shamrock Acquisition III Inc. has raised its tender offer for the company to \$45 a share from \$42.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1989

Herald Tribune

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## WALL STREET WATCH

### The Super Bowl Indicator Works in Both Directions

By FLOYD NORRIS

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It makes sense that changes in U.S. interest rates should affect the stock market, and it is widely believed on Wall Street that they do. It makes no sense that the result of the Super Bowl football game should forecast the market, but it too is widely followed, and it seems to work.

Conversely, the best-known rule on the discount rate, the benchmark U.S. interest rate, known as "three steps and a stumble," has not worked at all. The Super Bowl indicator, on the other hand, is completing another successful year.

Anyone who believes in the Super Bowl indicator, which forecasts how the stock market will perform based on which team wins this Sunday's game, should have no trouble rationalizing the newest indicator. It uses the stock market to forecast which team will win the football game.

That indicator, for reasons to be explained below, forecasts a victory by the San Francisco 49ers over the Cincinnati Bengals. If it is right, the Super Bowl indicator would then forecast a year of rising stock prices.

The discount rate idea was first proposed by the late Edson Gould, a technical analyst who said that stocks were likely to suffer after three consecutive tightening steps by the Federal Reserve. If it worked, the "three steps and a stumble" rule would be relevant now, because the Fed has raised the discount rate twice, and is widely expected to do so again. But although many recall the rule, few have noted its poor record in recent years.

Since World War II, there have been eight occasions when the discount rate has been increased at least three consecutive times. While stocks almost always fall on the announcement of a third increase, they soon recover. Contrary to what the rule would indicate, in six of the eight cases, the Dow Jones industrial average rose over the following six months.

The real question when the Fed tightens is usually whether a recession will ensue. The 1973 and 1980 tightenings were followed by severe recessions, and the stock market eventually did turn down sharply. But recessions did not soon follow the other tightenings, and share prices continued to advance.

THE SUPER BOWL indicator provides proof not of what will happen to stocks, but of the fact that it is sometimes possible to correlate two completely unrelated events. Nonetheless, it is well on its way to working again, making it 20 of 22 successful market calls, and it may have become the best-known indicator among those who trade stocks for a living.

The theory is that if a team from the old American Football League wins, that is bad news for stocks. A victory by an old National Football League franchise is bullish. When the leagues merged in 1970, several NFL teams transferred to the new American Football Conference. These teams are still considered NFL clubs for the indicator.

Last year, the Washington Redskins, an old NFL team, won, thus providing a bullish indication. Sure enough, the Dow has risen about 14 percent since then.

The idea that stocks can forecast the Super Bowl outcome is based not on which conference the teams come from, but on where they stand in the alphabetical listing of football franchises, and it has worked in 12 of the last 14 years, failing only in 1982 and 1986.

If the Dow is down from the end of November until the Super Bowl, then the team that ranks first alphabetically is expected to win. A rising stock market signals that the later team, alphabetically, will prevail. The Dow was at 2,238.75 on Wednesday, well above its 2,114.51 at the end of November. So the indicator will forecast a San Francisco victory over Cincinnati unless the Dow retreats below the November level this week.

### Group Shelves GEC Bid

Metsun Pulls Out, Other Offers Seen

By Warren Geiler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A threatened £7 billion (\$12.3 billion) bid for General Electric Co. of Britain has been shelved, a banking adviser to the prospective bidding consortium, organized by Metsun Ltd., said Thursday.

The British merchant bank Baring Brothers Ltd., which recently replaced Lazard Frères & Co. as chief adviser to the consortium, said that it had advised Metsun and its chairman Sir John Cuckney, not to proceed with a bid "in present circumstances." The Metsun-led group, whose members have not been disclosed since its formation earlier this month, has been linked to Flessey Co., a British rival and takeover target of GEC.

According to analysts, the turning point for the consortium came Wednesday night, when American Telephone & Telegraph Co. decided against supporting Metsun. But one source raised the possibility that AT&T, Flessey and Thomson-CSF of France could formulate a new bid for GEC.

Analysts in London took the statement from Baring to mean that a Metsun-led bid for GEC, Britain's leading electronics group, would not come at any time.

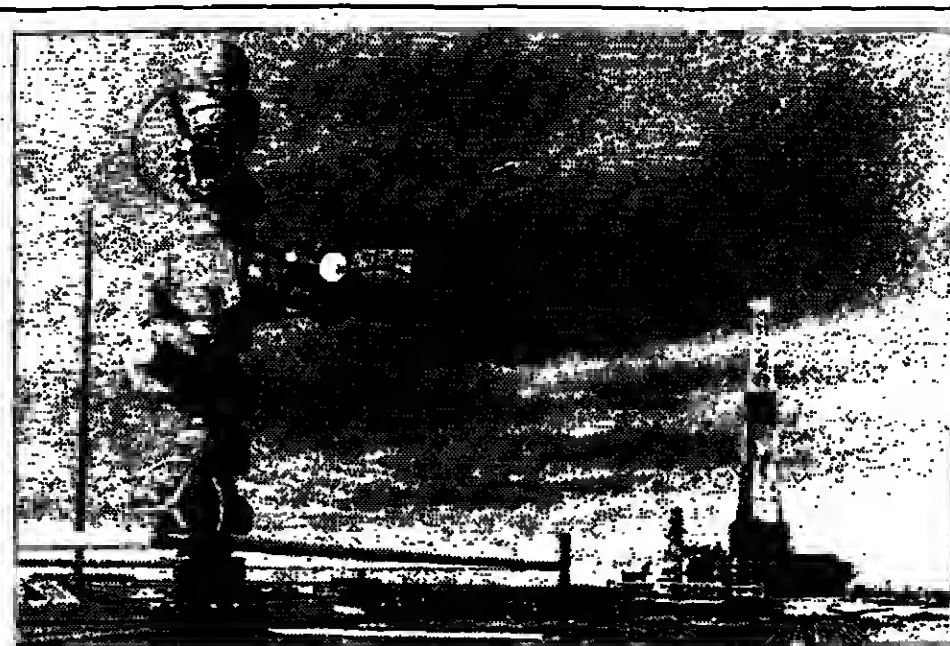
"The disorganization and chaos that has surrounded Metsun over the previous weeks and today's statement by Baring makes clear that a bid for GEC is not on the cards," said Sandy Morris, analyst with County NatWest Securities in London.

Analysts cited two major factors for the collapse of the Metsun plan:

First, the decision Friday by General Electric Co. of the United States to pull back from any potential support for Metsun and to place four European divisions into a \$2.6 billion joint venture with GEC; and second, the failure of Metsun to entice AT&T to join its consortium, despite extensive talks.

Nevertheless, one banking source in London said, "I don't think AT&T has gone away. I think

See GEC, Page 13



An oil rig in Alaska. The number of active oil and gas rigs in the United States has fallen dramatically, from 2,000 in 1985, when oil prices were around \$27 a barrel, to less than 1,000.

### Losing the Edge in Oil Production

Weak Crude Prices Cut U.S. Output to a 24-Year Low

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. oil production dropped for the third year in a row in 1988, reaching the lowest level in 24 years and leaving the United States increasingly dependent upon oil imports from the Middle East.

The American Petroleum Institute reported on Wednesday that in December — for the first time in nine years — the United States imported more oil than it produced.

"Unless these trends are reversed, there are serious implications for our nation's future energy health," said Edward H. Murphy, a spokesman for the petroleum-industry trade association.

The latest evidence of the decline in U.S. energy self-sufficiency is likely to fuel several emerging political debates. These center on the possibility for new tax subsidies to spur U.S. oil production and whether to open more coastal lands for oil exploration.

The American Petroleum Institute said that the decline in U.S. oil production is likely to accelerate in the years ahead unless prices rise substantially to give producers a stronger incentive to search for new crude.

Oil prices have increased sharply in recent weeks amid signs that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries may be able to agree to production restraints. But analysts question whether the price increases will last.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, fell 2 cents on Thursday, slipping from a 14-month high to \$19.24 a barrel for February delivery.

On Tuesday, the market edged above the psychologically important \$19-a-barrel level but then retreated later in the day. But on Wednesday, aided by figures showing that U.S. crude oil inventories fell

by 4.4 million barrels in the week ended Jan. 15, prices sailed right through the impediment.

But lower oil prices in the last few years have done substantial damage to U.S. oil production capacity, the Petroleum Institute said.

Mr. Murphy said that in 1985, when the price of oil was \$27 a barrel to \$28 a barrel, there were 2,000 oil and gas drilling rigs active in the United States. Now, with prices below \$20 a barrel, the rig count has dropped to fewer than 1,000.

U.S. crude oil production fell almost 3 percent last year, to 8.1 million barrels a day from 8.3 million barrels a day in 1987. The production rate in December — 7.9 million barrels a day — was the lowest in a quarter-century.

Declining U.S. production was offset by higher imports that helped meet swelling consumer demand for energy. Imports increased by 9 percent last year and now account for 42 percent of domestic consumption.

Nearly 90 percent of the increase in U.S. oil imports since 1986 has come from OPEC sources, primarily in the Middle East, the Petroleum Institute said.

"We should view the numbers not with alarm but as a cause for some consideration, some thinking about whether this is a course that is inevitable or whether we can do something — and if we do something, what the cost is," said John H. Lichblau of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, an oil industry research group.

Mr. Lichblau said that in addition to tax incentives for exploration and production, the administration should consider increasing — not decreasing — the rate at which oil is added to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, the U.S. back-up defense against foreign oil embargoes.

## U.S. Prices Rose 4.4% Last Year, Matching 1987

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose 4.4 percent in 1988, the same as a year earlier, as hefty, drought-induced increases in food prices offset stable energy costs, the government reported Thursday.

A 0.3 percent rise in the consumer price index in December, which followed a 0.3 percent November increase, helped inflation finish the year at a moderate pace, the Labor Department reported.

Although concerns about inflationary pressures continue to worry economists, the latest figures demonstrate how consumer resistance and foreign competition can damp pressure for price increases, some analysts said.

"It's difficult to pass along cost pressures," said Donald Ratajczak, an economist with Georgia State University. "Consumers will back off and wait a couple of months to see if they can get a price discount."

Constraints on capacity "probably don't mean as much as they once did," Mr. Ratajczak added. "There are resources readily available offshore if our prices start to rise."

Nevertheless, the Federal Reserve Board, has been pushing interest rates steadily higher since March in an effort to slow the economy and ease inflationary pressures.

While fears of higher rates have caused jitters in financial markets, economists said that the Fed's actions should help restrain prices in 1989.

"I have more confidence" in the Fed than ever, said Cynthia Latta, an economist at Data Resources, Inc. "I think they'll have real trouble getting inflation down to the 2 percent range, but I think they'll keep it from accelerating."

The summer drought, which shriveled crops and seared pastures, pushed food prices for the year up 5.2 percent in 1988, the steepest rise since 1980.

Poultry prices rose 17.9 percent and egg costs gained 16.5 percent, also because of the drought.

On the other hand, beef and pork prices, which rose for the first six months of the year, fell during the

### Housing Starts In U.S. Decline To 6-Year Low

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing construction fell 2.2 percent in December, ending 1988 on a weak note after three consecutive monthly increases, the government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department said weakness in December helped drag down housing construction for the entire year to 1.49 million units, the poorest showing since the recession year of 1982, when 1.06 million units were built. Construction in 1988 was off 8.2 percent from the 1987 level of 1.62 million units, but a housing industry official said it still was "a pretty good year."

"We do not get very concerned when we're building over a million single-family homes a year," said Dale Stuard, president of the National Association of Homebuilders. He predicted rising interest rates would continue to slow construction in 1989 but said it would pick up in 1990.

Economists have been predicting that rising mortgage interest rates would depress housing construction.

second half as farmers sent more animals to slaughter as a way of avoiding high feed costs.

Energy prices rose a slight 0.5 percent in 1988, following an 8.2 percent jump in 1987.

Fuel oil prices jumped 2.8 percent in December after falling for six consecutive months. Despite the December advance, the prices remained 6.3 percent below those of a year earlier.

Gasoline prices were 1.1 percent lower than a year ago. Price increases for automobiles also were moderate, with new cars up 2.1 percent and used cars rising 3.4 percent.

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Jan. 19
American dollar	2.112
British pound	1.617
French franc	6.555
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	2.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.203
Swiss franc	1.475
West German mark	1.366
Yen	163.26

Currencies in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closed rates. Source: Reuters. \* To buy one pound; \*\* To buy one dollar; \*\*\* Units of 100; \*\*\*\* Not quoted; N.A., not available.

Other Dollar Values	Jan. 19
American dollar	1.000
British pound	0.646
French franc	6.555
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	2.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.203
Swiss franc	1.475
West German mark	1.366
Yen	163.26

Forward Rates	Jan. 19
American dollar	1.000
British pound	0.646
French franc	6.555
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	2.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.203
Swiss franc	1.475
West German mark	1.366
Yen	163.26

Source: Reuters. \* To buy one pound; \*\* To buy one dollar; \*\*\* Units of 100; \*\*\*\* Not quoted; N.A., not available.

## Interest Rates

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Source: Reuters. \* To buy one pound; \*\* To buy one dollar; \*\*\* Units of 100; \*\*\*\* Not quoted; N.A., not available.

United States	Close	Prev.	1 month	9% - 9%
Discount rate	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 months	9 1/2 - 9 1/2
Federal funds	10 1/2	10 1/2	3 months	9 1/2 - 9 1/2
Prime rate	9.00	9.00	6 months	9 1/2 - 9 1/2
Overseas 90-120 days	1.52	1.51	1 year	9 1/2 - 9 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	1.20	1.23		
4-month Treasury bill	1.24	1.27		
3-month C.D.'s	1.75	1.75		
2-month C.D.'s	1.80	1.80		

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds	Jan. 19
American dollar	1.000
British pound	0.646
French franc	6.555
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	2.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.203
Swiss franc	1.475
West German mark	1.366
Yen	163.26

Gold	Jan. 19
American dollar	1.000
British pound	0.646
French franc	6.555
German mark	1.366
Italian lira	2.366
Japanese yen	163.26
Netherlands guilder	2.203
Swiss franc	1.475
West German mark	1.366
Yen	163.26

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Source: Reuters. \* To buy one pound; \*\* To buy one dollar; \*\*\* Units of 100; \*\*\*\* Not quoted; N.A., not available.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BT Buys Into U.S. Cellular Concern

Affiliated to Spin Off Print Properties in Related Move

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Britain's largest telecommunications concern said on Thursday it was spending \$1.5 billion for a stake in the cellular telephone business in the United States.

British Telecommunications PLC said it was taking a 22 percent stake in McCaw Cellular Communications, which is 45 percent owned by Affiliated Publications Inc., in what analysts said was the first major international linkup in an expanding field.

The transaction also comes as part of a restructuring under which Affiliated Publications plans to separate its core publishing and media interests from its cellular telephone interests.

The deal marks the coming of age for the U.S. cellular telephone industry and a shift by Britain's largest telecommunications company away from its domestic market.

"We see mobile communications as becoming increasingly important as we move through the 1990s into the next century," said Ian Vallance, chairman of British Telecom.

"It is a fast developing market, where BT aims to become the world leader. Our investment in McCaw is seen by both sides as a real operating partnership, not just

a financial arrangement," Mr. Vallance added.

British Telecom owns 60 percent of the Cnetel mobile phone network in Britain, with Securitor Group PLC holding the remainder. It competes with Vodafone, a subsidiary of Racal Electronics PLC.

Affiliated said it plans to spin off its publishing properties into a new company called Globe/Billboard Holding Co. These properties include the Globe and the Boston Sunday Globe, and Billboard Publications Inc., the Hollywood Reporter, and a dozen other trade publications.

The only thing not included would be Affiliated's stake in McCaw. Affiliated would turn over all those shares to McCaw.

In return, Affiliated stockholders — who also would surrender their Affiliated stock — would receive \$8.5 million McCaw shares at the rate of about 0.84 shares of McCaw for each Affiliated share they had held.

The 3 million McCaw shares left over will be retired.

After these transactions, the new Globe/Billboard Holding Co. would again take the name Affiliated Publications.

Analysts and the stock market approved the announcement. Geoffrey Johnson of Argus Research, called it a "win-win situation" for McCaw and Affiliated stockholders. He predicted the new Affiliated Publications should start

trading at \$13 to \$14 a share "based on earnings and break-up value."

Cellular networks comprise mobile radio telephones operating over short ranges to a series of small exchanges strategically placed throughout cities.

The high price paid by British Telecom for McCaw led to a sharp upward revaluation of the stock of other cellular companies, whose prospects are viewed as promising despite a lack of any significant earnings so far.

British Telecom will pay about \$40.50 a share for the McCaw stake, a big premium over its closing price Wednesday of \$29 and a signal that other investors may be willing to pay top dollar for cellular stocks. McCaw stock surged \$5.50 a share Thursday to \$34.50, in over-the-counter trading.

Among other gainers were Metro Mobile Inc., up \$2.625, to \$44, and Cellular Communications Inc., which rose \$1.25 to \$28.

Both British Telecom and McCaw said that the deal represented the start of a long-term relationship.

"We believe that this transaction establishes a mutually beneficial long-term alliance between McCaw Cellular and British Telecom resulting in improved services for the customers of both companies," said Craig O. McCaw, chairman and chief executive officer of the Seattle-area-based McCaw.

(Readers, UPI)

Shamrock Ups

Polaroid Offer

To \$3.2 Billion

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Shamrock Holdings Inc. said Thursday it has raised its tender offer for Polaroid Corp. to \$45 per share, including approximately 10 million shares issued to Polaroid's employee stock ownership plan, valuing the offer at \$3.2 billion.

Stanley P. Gold, Shamrock's president and chief executive officer, also said that Shamrock would waive a proxy battle for control of Polaroid's board at the annual meeting on May 9.

Shamrock, a Burbank, California-based television and radio concern wholly owned by the Roy E. Disney family, previously had offered \$42 a share, not including the stock ownership shares, or \$2.6 billion. Shamrock said its tender offer expires March 15.

There was no immediate comment from Polaroid, which is based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Polaroid management has rejected previous Shamrock offers, and more than 5,000 of the company's 8,300 employees signed a petition last month saying they had "no comfort or confidence" that a takeover would benefit the company.

GE Switches CEOs at Its Troubled Kidder Unit

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General Electric Co. said Thursday that it had named a new chief executive for its Kidder, Peabody & Co. unit, in what analysts say may be the first step in a major bloodletting at the brokerage.

GE, which has long been disenchanted with the performance of the unit, said it had named Michael A. Carpenter, 41, an executive vice president of GE Capital, to replace Max Chapman Jr. as president and chief executive. The company said that Mr. Chapman had left Kidder "to pursue other interests."

General Electric Co. owns 80 percent of Kidder, Peabody, while the investment firm's employees own the rest.

Telephone calls to Mr. Carpenter and to GE and Kidder executives were not returned.

GE is believed to have become disenchanted with its investment in Kidder, Peabody, particularly its unprofitable retail and institutional sales operations.

GE is also contemplating the dis-

missal of up to 2,000 Kidder sales representatives, although no decision has been made. The analysis would be a radical reduction in Kidder's unprofitable retail sales and bond trading operations, and a decision would be made only with the involvement of the new chief executive, the sources said.

Reports had circulated that GE was planning to leave the retail brokerage and bond business. But GE feels those operations can become profitable, particularly if they can be revamped to deal largely with wealthy customers, the sources said.

Separately, Clayton & Dubilier, a Wall Street firm specializing in management buyouts, announced that two top Kidder executives, Peter D. Goodson, 46, and Donald J. Gogel, 39, had resigned from Kidder to join it.

The two had been co-heads of Kidder's highly profitable merchant banking operations. They said they would maintain ties with Kidder and that Mr. Goodson would continue to have an advisory role in developing Kid-

der's "junk-bond" business in Japan. Mr. Goodson said that he would leave for Japan on Saturday to publicize the fact that he would remain as an adviser to Kidder.

Reports of the reorganization at Kidder developed in the wake of the Clayton & Dubilier announcement.

Kidder is estimated to have earned \$50 million last year, mostly from merchant banking, while its retail operations and bond dealings are thought to have lost money.

In view of their successful performance, Mr. Goodson and Mr. Gogel were understood to have been chafed at GE's corporate practice of requiring them, as one executive put it, to "get a consensus before doing anything."

The two were understood to have created a stir on Tuesday when they confronted Sias S. Cathcart, GE's hand-picked chairman and chief executive of Kidder's parent company, the Kidder, Peabody Group, and Max Chapman Jr., chairman and chief executive of its brokerage arm, Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Mr. Cathcart and Mr. Chapman

said they wanted Mr. Goodson and Mr. Gogel to take on expanded roles in the reorganization and offered to go into detail on what was to the works. The two said they were not interested and did not want to hear the details so that their motives in leaving would not be misunderstood.

The two are known to have delayed their departure until after Kidder paid what was described as "generous" bonuses last week.

Should Mr. Carpenter become chief executive, he would take over from Mr. Cathcart, who was expected to continue as chairman of the parent company.

Mr. Chapman was understood to have been conferring Wednesday with John F. Welch, chairman of GE, on his role in the management shuffle.

Most of Kidder's high-volume branch offices, including those in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago, are believed to be safe from dismissals. Sales personnel and support staffs in some branches that handle less business are likely to be vulnerable.

Hong Kong

Property

Deal Is Off

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — One of Hong Kong's biggest-ever property deals has collapsed, the building's owner said Thursday, but a feared stock sell-off on the news failed to materialize, undermining the strength of the current bull market.

The collapse, however, raised questions about the booming Hong Kong real estate sector.

Shui On Group Ltd., a local property concern, said an agreement to sell its flagship, Shui On Center, for 2.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$320.3 million) was canceled after the buyer failed to meet a payment deadline.

Boustead Co., a subsidiary of S. Zhongshan International Investors Ltd., was unable to make a scheduled installment payment of 300 million dollars due Wednesday, Shui On said.

Both Boustead and Zhongshan are little known in Hong Kong and are rumored to have backing from overseas Chinese in Latin America. Zhongshan directors did not return repeated calls to their office.

The deal, announced in November, generated rumors at the time about the buyer's ability to pay for the property but increased enthusiasm for the local property market.

"The center is probably worth what they offered," said Bruce Walker of Vigers Hong Kong. "The deal was bankable. It was Zhongshan the bankers were worried about."

"It's a fairly unknown company that has not been in the public eye," said Samuel Whiffen, associate director of the international property agency Jones Lang Wootton. "It seems they bit off a stock sell-off on the news, the Hong Kong market closed Thursday only 3.39 points down, at 2,909.66."

"Most people expected a sharp sell-off," said Alexander Sully, director at CL-Alexander Laming & Cruickshank Securities (H.K.) Ltd. "This was an excuse for a sell-off that they didn't take it. It's very discouraging."

Mr. Whiffen said the collapse of the deal would affect sentiment, but would not cause a major decline in the property market.

(AFP, Reuters)

Japanese Brokers Post Sharp Profit Falls

Reuter

TOKYO — Profits at Japan's four major securities houses and their overseas subsidiaries plunged in the year ended Sept. 30, from the previous year's record levels, the companies announced on Thursday.

The lower profits, reflecting the impact of the October 1987 stock market collapse, are forcing the brokerages to rethink their overseas strategies, industry analysts said.

"Revenues overseas were hit much harder than in Japan" because they were just starting large overseas expansion programs when the crash hit," said Simon Smithson, financial analyst at Kleinwort Benson International.

"The unstoppable cost increase ran into the brick wall of the crash," he said.

Nikko Securities Co. saw the largest drop in profits. Net profit in the year ended Sept. 30 fell to 78.73 billion yen (\$610.3 million), 40.2 percent below the previous year.

Daiwa Securities Co. managed to hold its earnings decline to 20 percent. It reported net profit of 119.15 billion yen, down from 148.97 billion yen in the 1986-1987 fiscal year.

Net profit at Nomura Securities Co., the world's largest brokerage, fell 27.4 percent, to 197.11 billion yen, while at Yamaichi Securities Co. net earnings dropped 36.6 percent, to 79.15 billion yen.

Last week, Nomura's U.S. arm, Nomura International, announced it had cut its U.S. equities and sales staff by 30.

Daiwa International also made personnel cuts in the United States last year, and Nikko's U.S. subsidiary said it might have to take similar measures.

"It's been quite a shock to them because this comes at the end of three or four years when they thought they could do no wrong," Mr. Smithson said.

They can't simply transfer techniques that work in a defended commission market where they have large market share to a market where they don't have a large share and commissions are out of the picture," he added.

Japan has a system of fixed commissions on share trading, although those commissions were lowered in 1987.

Officials at Nikko, Daiwa and Yamaichi said they expected good performance in the next reporting period, an irregular six-month business year ending March 31, 1989. A Nomura official said the company had no forecast.

The companies are all changing their business years to end in March rather than September, to conform with standard reporting practices in Japan.

Industry analysts said profits were unlikely to come close to the records set in the 1986-1987 period.

GEC: Metsut Withdraws as Potential Bidder for Firm

(Continued from first finance page)

they will want to go in with Plessey on a bid for GEC that would give them a stake in the European telecommunications scene."

But, he added, "There will be no action for more than a month, as the GEC-Siemens bid for Plessey goes through the monopolies commission review."

GEC and Siemens AG of West Germany have made a £1.7 billion bid for Plessey that is now being reviewed by the British Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The bid's approval, with certain modifications, is generally expected.

Plessey is now vulnerable to the GEC-Siemens bid and may be forced to seek a "white knight" to fend help off the predators, analysts said.

Thomson-CSF — the French state-controlled electronics group that was also believed to be a prospective member of the Metsut consortium — was mentioned in market speculation Thursday as a possible candidate to aid Plessey through a friendly takeover.

But a senior source at Thomson, which is 60 percent owned by the French government, said that a Plessey-Thomson merger "was most unlikely, and just not credible."

Plessey also has other defense measures available.

Last weekend, the company said it was seeking legal action to block a central element of the bid by GEC and Siemens: the proposed acquisition of a GEC-Plessey joint-venture in telecommunications, called GPT, which provides both partners the right of first refusal in any realignment of shares. Plessey is expected to wage a protracted court battle over the issue.

Market sources said that Lazard, which is acting as adviser to Plessey in its defense against GEC-Siemens, could be saddled with several hundred thousand pounds worth of expenses from its abortive role in Metsut.

Plessey's shares jumped sharply in early trading Thursday, to 250 pence from 222 pence at the Wednesday close, but then drifted back to finish at 243 pence.

The price rise, analysts said, reflected both speculation about a possible Thomson merger offer and market expectations that the GEC-Siemens bid will be approved.

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## Dollar Declines After Intervention

Dealers said the West German Bundesbank's sale of \$30 million at the fixing, immediately after the

\_\_\_\_\_

The central banks of Britain, France, Canada, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and the

It fell from a two-and-one-half-year high against the mark to close at 3.2668 DM, below 3.2838 on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON — The United States has invited five foreign ministers from the

Berlin. Tatsuo Murayama be-  
came Japanese finance minister  
Dec. 27. (AP, Reuter.)

**STOCKHOLM** — The central bank den said Thursday that it was abolishing

## Japan's Budget

## Secret: Ignoring the Bro

## Reader Trends

**TOKYO**—With the public

said in an official forecast Wednesday, providing for a continued

**'You have to ask, if you**

## You can't get results

**In its budget presentation Thursday, the ministry recommended an increase of only 2 percent in public-**

of most of its important trade partners.

**Friday.**  
The French willingness to accept higher short-term interest rates to lessen inflationary pressures, par-

On Tuesday, the Bundesbank signaled the possibility of higher

grounds rates could be raised at any time.

the Bundesbank would rather err on the side of too-tight monetary

made over the past few years and the nation's failure to make equally

reckon, Japanese industry will have absorbed all of the effect of the

neth S. Courtis, senior economist at DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd.

clude that the positive advantages of the appreciated yen have simply weakened over time.

[illegible]



## SPORTS

## 49ers, Scout Says, Are Capable of Blowout

By Bob Holway

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Super Bowl could be a blowout for San Francisco because the 49ers have more big-play players — Craig, Montana, Rice — on offense than Cincinnati does on defense.

But the 49ers have to stop the Bengals from running the football forever and make them go to their passing game. Then the 49ers must be able to get their formidable pass rush onto the field against the no-huddle, hurry-up offense.

The Bengals have much to stop: The 49ers' "quick game," meaning Joe Montana's quick passing rhythm; Roger Craig running outside; long passes to Jerry Rice and John Taylor; the inside trap plays that Craig and fullback Tom Rathman run so well.

Also, the game will be played on grass, another factor favoring the 49ers because that's their kind of turf.

## Offense

There had been some question whether Montana had lost arm strength so that defenses could sit on the short pass routes. But in the playoffs he proved he can get the ball deep.

You must defeat him physically by wearing him down, not by mixing coverages and trying to fool him. You can flush him out of the pocket by getting the pass rush up in his face, from the inside. Because of his quickness, the ends as rushers won't be a factor.

Although Joe likes to roll right, against the Bears he went left to miss the rush, a significant change. He'll change voice inflections — hut-



This scouting report on the San Francisco 49ers was prepared by Bob Holway, personnel director and scout for the Minnesota Vikings, assisted by William N. Wallace of The Times.

one, but-two, HUT-THREE — to draw an off-side penalty and that affects the pass rush most.

The 49ers want receivers to get a good run after the catch and Montana's three-step drop and quick pass permit a getaway. If Steve Young plays, Cincinnati must recognize he is a running quarterback who will scramble first and pass second.

Craig, a great runner and receiver, is the high-speed type of runner who must be tackled high or he'll break it. He runs great pass patterns, and any matchup favors him against linebackers. Rathman is an excellent receiver, blocker and runner in key situations. The 49ers will play Craig and Rathman interchangeably and that's why it's important always to locate Craig.

Rice has no weaknesses. He'll run reverses (10.1 yards per carry) and he has passed (one completion in three attempts). As a deep-threat receiver he must be double-covered. He'll run the quick turn, later fake it and go deep. Force him inside and get help from the safety.

Taylor, the other wide receiver, is a mirror of Rice but with less experience. Watch the tight end, John Frank, in play-action passes and delays. He'll cross and won't go deep.

The two tackles, Steve Wallace and Harris Barton, are well-rounded players. Wallace, a strong blocker, has trouble with stunts and quick moves. Jesse Sapolu, the left guard, pulls and traps. They will probably run the trap play to Sapolu's side four times more than over the other guard, Guy McIntyre, although he does a good job on the weakside trap.

Randy Cross is a quick trapping center who has problems with power rushers and holds a lot. He will need help against the Bengals' nose tackle, Tim Krumme, as will the Cincinnati center, Bruce Kozerski, against the 49ers' nose, Michael Carter. Those are both mismatches.

The 49ers' scheme might be to attack the Bengals' average linebackers by double-teaming Krumme and hitting the linebackers with single trap blocking. That's natural, their kind of game.

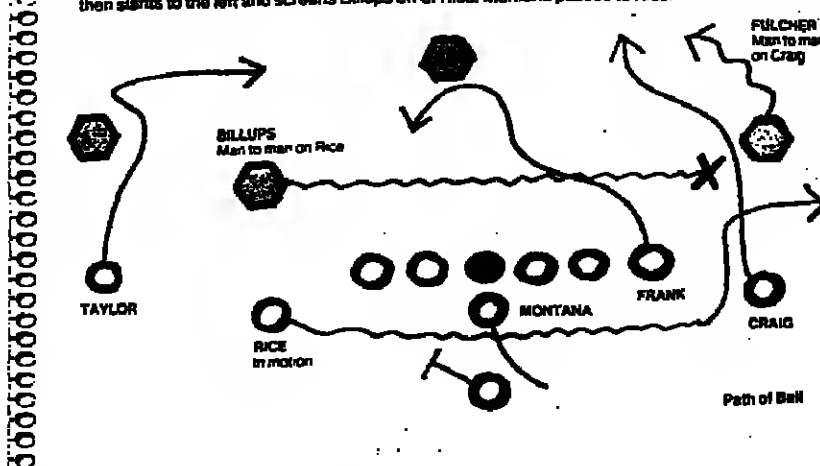
## Defense

The Bengals will have trouble on the passing downs because the 49ers have outstanding rushers in Daniel Stubbins, Pierce Holt and Bill Rousekewski, all rookies. Charles Haley, the outside linebacker, is the best pass rusher and the Bengals better put a tight end over him.

The Bengals' no-huddle attack can be a problem, since the 49ers need time to flip their outside linebackers and get their nickel-defense on the field. They make at least four lineup changes and will use six or even seven defensive backs.

## Pick Pattern

Rice will line up in the slot, then go in motion. Billups, the cornerback playing man-to-man on Rice, will follow him, turning upfield. Rice crosses behind Craig, who starts flanked to the right and then slides to the left and screens Billups off of Rice. Montana passes to Rice.



On passing downs, strong safety Jeff Fuller will come up to play linebacker and blitz. Free safety Ronnie Lott is a spy and can be anywhere. He'll double a receiver, take a freelance read on Boomer Esiason or if Boomer scrambles he'll be there, or intercept. Boomer must know where Lott is and not throw near him.

In Michael Carter, the 49ers have the best nose tackle in the NFL, a real penetrator. Left end Larry Roberts is sound, smart against the run. Brian Blades, the Bengals' right tackle, must keep him and Stubbins, Roberts' replacement on the passing downs, off of Esiason's back. It's a key matchup.

Inside linebacker Jim Fahnhorst might be vulnerable to play-action passes to Holman across the middle. Or the Bengals might slip a back, Brooks, behind him. Michael Walter is the best linebacker, although he sometimes has trouble with screens and draws.

Tim McKyer, the best of the four cornerbacks, is a tight cover man who probably can handle Tim McGee but maybe not Eddie Brown. Look for the 49ers to take Brown out with double coverage as they took Anthony Carter away from the Vikings. The other corner, Eric Wright, is a zone type who plays off receivers.

## Super Bowl TV

International Herald Tribune

Some fans of American football in Europe and Asia will be able to follow Sunday's Super Bowl game live on television and radio.

Britain: Channel 4 will broadcast the Super Bowl live at 9:45 P.M. GMT.

Sky Channel, a London-based satellite network with some cable clients, will telecast a tape of the game Tuesday at 9 P.M. GMT, and will repeat highlights Friday at 8 P.M. GMT. Sky Channel can be received in the following countries (although not in all areas) on cable networks: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and West Germany. It can be picked up only by satellite receiver, dish, mostly available in hotels, embassies and private organizations.

France: The subscription channel Canal Plus will cover the game live starting at 11 P.M. local time. TFI will show highlights Monday at 11:10 P.M.

Italy: Italia Uno will broadcast the game with a half-hour delay, starting at 11:30 P.M. Japan: Nippon Television's fourth channel will telecast the game Monday, with a 25-minute delay, starting at 7:25 A.M. local time, and a repeat from 11:55 P.M. to 1:15 A.M.

Hong Kong: The English-language television station TVB Pearl will carry the Super Bowl live on Monday beginning at 6 A.M. Jakarta: The game will be televised live on Monday in the Flores Room of the Borobudur International Hotel starting at 5 A.M., for 15,000 rupiahs (\$3.50) per person, including a buffet breakfast. Reservations by telephone, 37 01 08, extension 73 330.

Brunei: The U.S. Embassy in Bandar Seri Begawan plans to show a tape of the game Monday at 9 A.M. No charge, but the timing may change. For confirmation, call 29 670. Manila: The Far East Network, a television station for U.S. servicemen at Clark and Subic Bay bases, will show the game live starting at 4 A.M. Monday. The station can be picked up on TV sets in most hotels in Manila.

U.S. Armed Forces: The Armed Forces Network, based in Frankfurt, will broadcast the game live on cable networks to West Germany, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and Norway starting at 11 P.M. local time. In Austria, the program can be received via satellite dish. AFN radio, which can be picked up in those same countries, will start broadcasting at 10:45 P.M. at the frequencies of 87.1, 107.1, 114.3 and 148.5 on the AM dial.

On radio, the U.S. military's Far East Network will broadcast the Super Bowl in Tokyo from 7 A.M. at the AM frequency of 810. Affiliates in Japan will broadcast from the Misawa, Iwakuni and Sasebo bases on AM frequency 1575. In Okinawa, the AM frequency is 648. Closed-circuit radio broadcasts are available to U.S. servicemen at 88.3 on the FM dial. A Super Bowl breakfast at NCO clubs on each base will be served from 6:45 A.M. No coverage is planned in Bangkok, Singapore or Kuala Lumpur.

## Bengals Feature a Slippery, Mobile Offense

By Walt Corey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When you look at the Cincinnati Bengals, the first thing that jumps out at you is the offensive line. As I told our players, it's like facing the Great Wall of China.

These are big, mobile people who sustain their blocks. You have to work harder against them than any other team to get penetration. They don't fire out at you, don't trap and don't necessarily knock you down. They slide block and screen.

They force you to decide where you'll make your entry toward the runner. Then, all of a sudden, Ickey Woods will cut off at an angle. He has such a good second burst, such power, that he'll break arm tackles.

They say, "Go wherever you want. You're going to be wrong either way." The 49ers should try to put Cincinnati in passing situations, because the Bengals don't have a particularly potent passing attack. The best way to slow down the running is to score points, get ahead and force the Bengals to pass.

## Offense

The Bengals have put more emphasis on running than in the past with the Ickey Woods offense. Almost all of their running game is contained from one tackle to the other.

They seldom run sweeps because those big

This scouting report on the Cincinnati Bengals was prepared by Walt Corey, defensive coordinator of the Buffalo Bills, assisted by William N. Wallace of The Times.

linemen can't run so well. They are Clydesdales, but they're not in the Kentucky Derby. They may disguise the plays with formations, but Ickey's plays are really all the same.

Sam Wyche, the Bengals coach, used to be an experimental guy. But something persuaded him to change — maybe Ickey — because everything now is simple. About the only gimmick left is the no-huddle, hurry-up offense.

Woods is a daylight runner. He may pick his hole to the left but has the mobility to get all the way back to the other side. So the 49ers must protect the backside. A fast flowing defense will get burned. You start chasing to one side and then they screen you off so you can't get back.

Woods averaged 5.3 yards a carry, the highest in the NFL for running backs, and James Brooks averaged 5.1. The Bengals put their stock in Ickey but Brooks cannot be ignored. He can get outside and pop the big one and out of the backfield he's like another wide receiver.

The Bengals use a lot of the single-back formation with the two tight ends. Rodney Holman and Jim Riggs. Riggs replaces Brooks

as a lead blocker creating the seams that make the off-tackle runs so productive.

Their running game can be stopped, however. The Bills did a good job. We held them to 175 yards on 50 plays, a 3.5 average.

The Bengals are a patient team, not a greedy one, and they have limited their passing game. They don't often ask Boomer Esiason to make the deep throws, the low-percentage passes.

They maintain ball control by throwing underneath to Brooks, and to Holman. Holman, a Pro Bowl selection, is dangerous because it's so hard to defend against the right end with the zone defenses.

But if you creep up on them they have the flyers — Eddie Brown, Tim McGee, Brooks — to go deep from Esiason's play-action fakes. They scored eight touchdowns on pass plays with only one receiver out.

So they bait you by running the ball; then comes play action and the deep pass. Also, Esiason, with his roll-out type passing, stays away from the rushers.

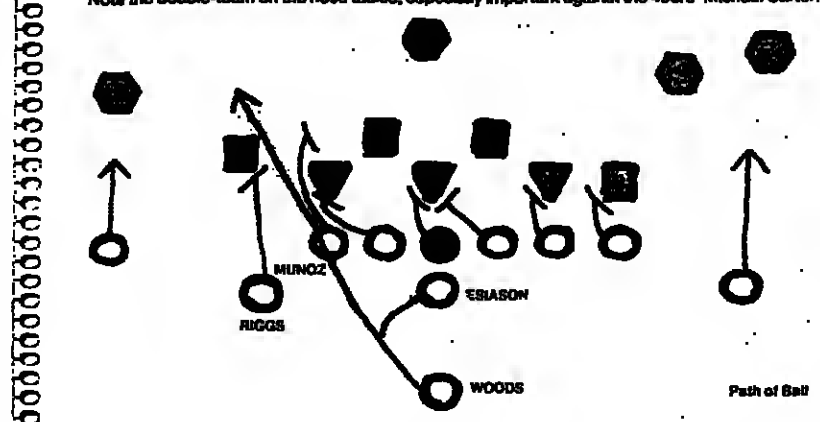
The standouts on the offensive line are Anthony Munoz and Max Montoya. When they need something, they'll go to Munoz.

## Defense

The Bengals use a standard zone-type defense with a three-man front. Some man-to-man but mostly zone. They don't get into extremes, a lot

## Here Comes Ickey

This typical Cincinnati play uses the halfback, Ickey Woods, from a double tight-end formation. Woods takes the deep blitz from Esiason and drives between the blocks of Riggs and Holman. Note the double-team on the nose tackle, especially important against the 49ers' Michael Carter.



of fronts or stunts, because of their confidence in their offense. They just play good, sound defense without requiring many adjustments. Tim Krumme is their big-play man. You never think of the nose tackle as the leading tackler but he was theirs. In one game he made 18 tackles!

There are no Pro Bowlers among the linebackers. They are given few responsibilities, so there is less chance of mental mistakes. That way they can play hard and they do.

In the secondary the key player is David Fulcher, the big strong safety. He's like a linebacker and he'll blitz. If he's not picked up he'll get the quarterback because he's that fast.

The Bengals will blitz some by overloading one side and sending two linebackers. But blitzing isn't featured.

With halfway decent field position, you can beat this defense. A lot of teams did, like the Oilers when they scored 41 points.

## BOOKS

## THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS: Radical Evil and the Power of Good in History

By Jeffrey Burton Russell. 288 pages. \$21.95. Cornell University Press, Box 250, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14851

Reviewed by John Breslin

FOR more than 10 years now, Jeffrey Burton Russell has been "going to the devil," as my Irish relatives might say. That's how long he's been working on his four-volume historical study of the manifestations of the Evil One from the mists of antiquity to the jungles of Jonestown, and beyond.

These four scholarly volumes have been widely reviewed in historical and theological journals as well as, more recently, in places like The Atlantic and The New York Review of Books. But there was clearly a feeling on the part of the author or his publisher, or both, that a single-volume treatment of the devil, shorn of footnotes and other scholarly paraphernalia, would reach a wider audience. Hence the present volume, which, as the author informs us in his preface, is essentially a digest of the original books.

The way the book is put together constitutes its first major problem. Rather

than reading as a continuous essay that gracefully executes a sweeping tour d'horizon, the "Prince of Darkness" jogs along from period to period and thinker to thinker, giving brief summaries of significant movements and ideas in a manner more reminiscent of a series of snapshots than of an elegant documentary. The reader gets, at the same time, too many specifics and not enough depth.

The second problem with the book is that its thesis keeps intruding on the historical evidence. The classic problem of theology, how one squares the omnipotence of God with His goodness, dominates this study even in a discussion of the Hebrew Scriptures, where Evil was not always neatly defined as a philosophical problem.

Russell is good at showing how various Christian thinkers, from Augustine to C.S. Lewis, have tried to balance a monotheistic affirmation of God's unchallengeable supremacy over the universe with a deeply felt awareness of another principle at war with God's goodness and contesting his power. He is less convincing when he insists on a personal focus for evil in accord with the more conservative traditions within Christianity and implies that anything less than this represents a dilution of orthodoxy and a genuflection before the secular Zeitgeist. Even when he admits that "belief in the devil is not part of the core of

Christianity and that no major Christian tradition insists upon it as a matter of dogma," he still insists that denial of the devil makes one's Christian belief "intellectually incoherent" since Scripture and tradition strongly support such belief.

As Russell develops his survey, the reader begins to see just how many various, even divergent forms such belief has taken. For philosophers and theologians, the issue is set early on between a monist and a dualist perspective with free will seen as the best explanation for an all-powerful God allowing evil such as a destructive role in the universe. No matter how it was defined and qualified, dualism always seemed suspect because it allowed evil a cosmic role, almost if not quite equal to God's goodness. Still, it has remained perennially attractive because it corresponds to our own sense of inner dividedness so memorably captured in St. Paul's cry in Romans ("I do not do what I want, but I do the very thing I hate") as well as to our broader awareness that moral evil surrounds our lives, ready to strike with a knife or a nuclear warhead when we least expect it.

Describing such evil as the privation of good, as monism is forced to do, has proved less than satisfactory, and that dissatisfaction has kept the discussion alive for the past two millennia. The more engaging sections of Russell's book, however, deal not with the theoretical attempts to explain the problem of

evil, but with the imaginative representations of evil in low and high culture.

From the Book of Job to Flannery O'Connor's stories, we find artists starting unflinchingly into the heart of darkness and shaping stories that force us to confront evil in ways that unsettle us precisely because they offer no neat solutions. Russell's tendency here as elsewhere is to give summaries, and the plot outlines that result don't get us very far into Dante or Milton or Dostoevsky, but they do suggest a world where the devil is given his due and where the power of good is most often revealed in the apparent weakness of love.

His briefer account of 20th-century novels by Lewis, O'Connor and Georges Bernanos are even more successful in suggesting the endless struggle between good and evil because these authors deliberately challenge the presuppositions of their age and yet manage to present so compelling a portrait of evil that even skeptics are hard put to dismiss it all as mere superstition. The devil as metaphor has been with us a long time, as Russell convincingly demonstrates, and shows no sign of disappearing as long as the radical evil he represents continues to plague us.

John B. Breslin is director of Georgetown University Press. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

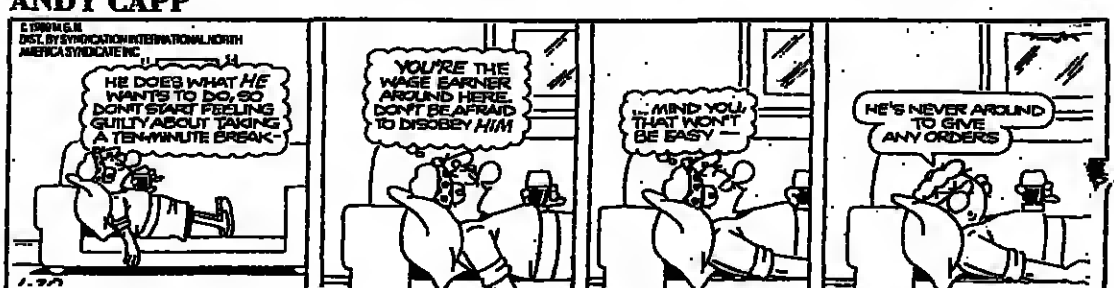
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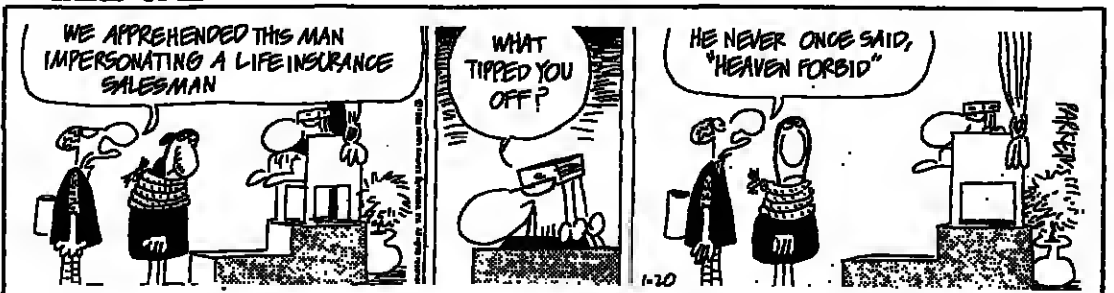
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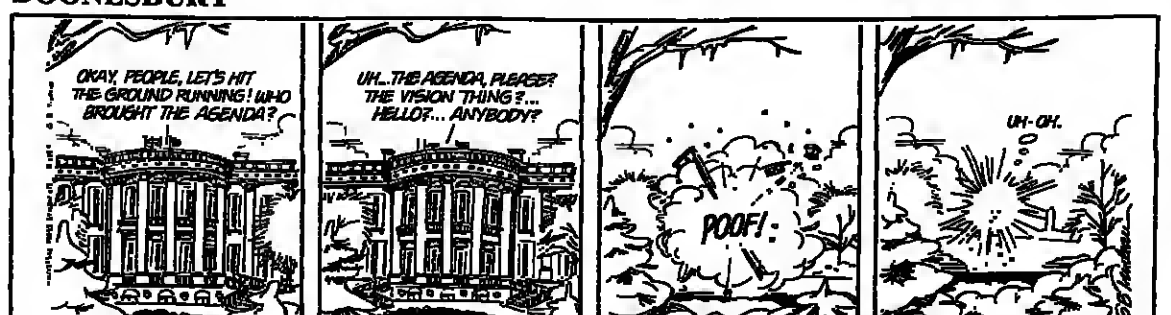
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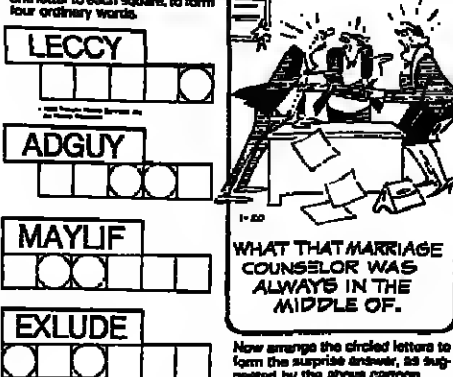


## BLONDIE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's JUMBLE: PRIOR GLOAT PURVEY TURBAN  
Answer: He was so lazy he didn't give a rap, even when this did — OPPORTUNITY

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## SPORTS

'Gentle Men' All,  
All in Absurd PilesBy Bob Donahue  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It looks like the big American football ending just as big rugby starts — a family deal to keep the manhandling on television for as much of the year as possible. But no. In the Oval Ball family, father and son don't talk to each other, much less make deals.

The Five Nations rugby opens in Edinburgh and Dublin (Saturday) and the Super Bowl in Miami (Sunday) come this year on the same weekend. From the coincidence flows an opportunity for millions to make comparisons.

The American ball is smaller, the better to pitch it. Rugby's pitch, as the field is usually called, is wider — which is just as well, since a rugby team has 15 players compared to American football team's 11.

Still, all those substitutions make a Super Bowl seem to have a cast of thousands, many of whom are officials. In order to get off a rugby pitch, you have to convince a doctor that you're broken something.

In Miami, they'll be scoring touchdowns without touching down. The misnomer is a genealogical pointer. In rugby you still have to touch the ball down. (And the solitary referee has to see you do it.) The four-point score thus obtained is called a try — because now you can try to convert it.

Kicking the ball was the main thing in the early days. Which is why all that running and passing in Miami is called football.

The most obvious similarity this weekend will be the physical contact.

"I think the very violence is one of the great things about the game," Vince Lombardi once said, "because a man has to learn control."

There is death and injury. "The danger has always been there in rugby," Gerald Davies, a former Welsh star, conceded last year.

"But rugby has survived because of the grace of reasonable men, gentlemen by and large, who have known where to draw the line."

Survived, yes. The kids were playing it (more or less) at Rugby School in England in the 1820s. When they got to nearby Cambridge, they missed their old game. The rest of the story is much about wrangles to impose or change rules. "Rugby rules" — now imperiously just "The Laws" — conquered the world from placid Warwickshire.

In British clubs, soccer (association football) and rugby (rugby football) coexisted as forever-to-be-rival sports in the 1860s. A decade later, a Princeton undergraduate named Woodrow Wilson was the prime campaigner in turning American colleges away from soccer. "Rugby has the advantage over the association game," Wilson said. "All the croakers in our midst must be accustomed to it."

Scotland — that is, players in Scottish clubs who grouped to form a representative team — challenged England to the first international rugby match in 1871. Ireland joined the Irish Rugby Football Union today. Wales played its first international match in 1881, South Africa in 1891, Australia in 1899, New Zealand in 1903, France in 1906.

That last year saw the first forward pass in American professional football. Woodrow Wilson, by now president of Princeton, had been involved in the collegiate rules change.

Scrummage and scrum are the same word. Rugby has eight forwards and seven backs. American football typically has seven linemen and four backs. The big men are up front, face to face. "Matches are won in the forwards," says the adage in rugby — where the offense has to start by winning the ball in combat.

Much streamlined over the years, the rugby scrum has three rows showing on each side — in front, a hooker (No. 2) is supported by props (1 and 3); backs (4 and 5) are behind them; a third row, the so-called loose forwards, is composed of a No. 8 between flankers (6 and 7). The ball, flipped in by the scrumhalf (9), is "hooked" back between the hooker's legs.

The same spirit of disengagement that gave us the forward pass separated American linemen into facing rows. The ball comes back between the legs of a center flanked by guards. Center is hooker, guards are props, tackles are locks, ends are flankers. The game has downs and turnovers — as does rugby league, an 1895 offshoot with 13-man teams.

American football is super-specialized. Rugby has no padding, and the match is over in about 90 minutes. Americans block for one runner. In rugby everybody carries, passes, tackles. Absurd plays occur in both sports.

Backs hog the glory. American football typically aligns a quarterback, two halfbacks and a fullback. Rugby's unformalized arithmetic has a scrumhalf (9), a flyhalf (10), two centers (12 and 13), two wings (11 and 14) and a fullback (15). In most of the world, Nos. 9 and 10 are called halfbacks; the wings and centers are called threequarters. But New Zealanders call Nos. 10 and 12 the first and second five-eighths.

Anyhow, America's long pass is a glory. The technical equivalent in rugby, precision punting by the flyhalf, pales in comparison. In terms of thrill, rugby offers the chess suspense, crowd roaring in crescendo, of loose forwards and threequarters probing and sweeping toward a breakthrough — the try.

The big London crowd was pro-American at Twickenham, world rugby's shrine stadium, when the U.S. national team took on England in 1977. So was the Sydney crowd at the World Cup in 1987, when England beat the Yanks again. New Zealand beat France in the final.

Argentina, Romania, Japan, the United States, Canada, Fiji, the Soviet Union and Italy head world rugby's second tier. "If we could just have a Super Bowl between Russia and the United States, instead of all those tanks and ballistic missiles," Paul Brown of the Cleveland Browns once mused. The U.S.A. lost to the U.S.S.R., 31-16, in a rugby test in Moscow this past September that the American press didn't notice.

In London this week, Five Nations rugby competes with the Super Bowl for space on the sports pages. Rugby's dead ball zone is gridiron's end zone. Touch is the sideline. Kick, maul, scrum, punt, back, chip, pass, pass — most of rugby's ooe-syllable schoolboy words are Greek to American football fans.

From Maine comes an L. L. Bean catalogue plugging five choices of "Striped American Rugby Shirt." But really, the football tribes speak different languages. The Geological Survey has determined the geographic center of North America to be a place called Rugby, North Dakota, but in 1989 that's just another coincidence.

Tomorrow: A Five Nations preview

Football and  
rugby are similar.  
It's just that now  
the football tribes  
speak different  
languages.

Anders Jarryd, another loser on a bad day for Sweden, stared at his racket in disbelief after being defeated by Jason Stoltenberg of Australia, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 5-7, 7-5, in the Open's second round.

No. 1 Wilander Is Beaten  
By Krishnan in 2d Round

Compiled by Staff From Despatches

MELBOURNE — Unseeded

Ramesh Krishnan of India out-

played and upset Mats Wilander,

the world's top-ranked tennis play-

er, in Thursday's second round of

the Australian Open — leaving Wil-

ander contemplating a complete

break from tennis.

Krishnan, 27, played an intelli-

gent, composed game, beating the

winner of last year's four Grand

Slam tournaments in straight sets,

6-3, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5).

Ranked 51st in the world, Krish-

nan mixed up his shots, using guile

and touch to baffle Wilander, who

made a succession of unforced er-

rors.

Wilander, who has won the Aus-

tralian Open three times in the past

five years and took over the top

ranking after his U.S. Open victory

last September, suffered his earliest

loss in a Grand Slam event since

losing to Slobodan Zivojnovic of

Yugoslavia in the first round at

Wimbledon in 1985.

"Once you get out onto the

court, numbers don't matter,"

Krishnan said. "It was just him

against me."

Krishnan, whose father was a

Wimbledon semifinalist in 1960

and 1961, squandered three match

points before winning.

"You feel the pressure when you

are that close to the biggest win

of your career. The court seemed to

get smaller," said Krishnan, play-

ing in only his third tournament

since the U.S. Open because of a

back injury.

Krishnan, quicker after a weight-

loss program, won last week's New

Zealand Open championship in

Auckland.

"To beat the No. 1 player in the

world is thrilling, but he is not in

good form," Krishnan said.

Wilander, who took a three-week

break after aggravating a shin injury

during the Davis Cup match he

lost to Carl-Uwe Steeb of West

Germany last month, said he was

feeling the pressure of being No. 1

and was disgusted with his form.

"I played really short and you

can't get away with that against Ra-

mesh," Wilander said. "Mentally I

just wasn't in the match. He never

let up and didn't make any mistakes.

"It has been difficult for me to

motivate myself since the U.S.

Open. That was such a big thing for

me. Maybe being No. 1 has got to

be, because from there you can

only go down."

Wilander, 24, said he was bored,

not enjoying his tennis and was

considering a break.

"I'm definitely considering taking

a layoff from the game," Wilander

said. "I am due to play in the Davis

Cup after the Australian Open, but

I don't know about that yet."

Wilander and Krishnan last met

in the 1987 Davis Cup final, when

the Swede won in straight sets and

his country took a 5-0 victory.

Since, Wilander has enjoyed al-

most an uninterrupted success that

culminated in victory at the U.S.

Open, his first triumph at Flushing

Meadow.

For a man renowned as a slow

starter, the warning signs were

there in his first-round match here

against Tobias Srenteson, which

he survived after a five-set tussle.

After that match, Ivan Lendl



Krishnan: Winning smile.

said, he warned Wilander, who de-

posed him as No. 1, that someone,

somewhere was going to beat him

at his dangerous game.

"Mais il est différent de moi et des

autres," said Lendl. "He seems to

be able to play badly for the first

few rounds and always pull

through. But sooner or later it's

going to catch up with you."

Third-seeded, Boris Becker of

West Germany, ninth-seeded Mi-

loslav Meir of Czechoslovakia,

12th-seeded Michael Panfili of

14th-seeded Jonas Svensson, both

of Sweden gained the third round.

Becker downed Kelly Evernden

of New Zealand, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3, and

Meir beat Mark Krazman of

Australia, 6-2, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-2),

6-2. Panfili defeated Tore Meir-

eck of West Germany, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2,

while Svensson beat Hans-Dieter

Beutel of West Germany, 6-4, 6-3,

6-4.

Martina Navratilova, three-time

champion of the Australian Open,

advanced along with four other

seeded women, but the No. 12 seed,

Patty Fendick of the United States

and No. 14, Anne Minter of Aus-

tralia, were ousted.

Navratilova, the second seed,

beat Jenny Byrne of Australia, 6-4,

7-6 (9-7), staving off a set point in

the second-set tie breaker.

Pam Shriver of the United States,

the No. 4 seed, recovered after being

a set and a break down to beat Sarah

Loosemore of Britain. Fifth-seeded

Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia

beat Stekova of the United States

and Mary Joe Fernandez, an

American seeded 10th, defeated

Ann Grossman, a compatriot, in

straight sets. (See Scoreboard.)

Hana Mandlikova of Australia,

seeded 15th, struggled past Eva

Pfaff of West Germany.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

## Wounded Tar Heels Snap Back, Rout No. 1 Duke

The Associated Press

DURHAM, North Carolina —

Duke, the top-ranked U.S. college

basketball team, was not only beat-

en but walloped Wednesday night

by North Carolina, with the Tar

Heels winning by 91-71.

Stung by a 106-83 loss to Vir-

ginia, the 13th-ranked Tar Heels

handed the Blue Devils their

worst defeat since North Carolina's

105-81 victory on the same court

six years ago.

"It's kind of like we have been

dodging a bullet, and we got hit by

an artillery shell," said Duke's coach,

Mike Krzyzewski.

The loss ended Duke's victory

run at 13 and was its in the first

Atlantic Coast Conference after

three victories.

"We showed that we are competi-

tors," said center Scott Williams,

whose 22 points were part of a Tar

Heel offense that got the ball inside

and had a big edge in rebounding.

Three North Carolina players

have had to sit out part of the

season with injuries. J.R. Reid

missed the beginning with a broken

bone in his left foot, and Williams

sprained an ankle just before

Christmas. But Jeff Lebo's injury,

suffered in the loss to Virginia, was

expected to have the most impact.

Instead, the Tar Heels relied on

Reid and Williams to take control

of the boards, and King Rice to run

the offense in Lebo's absence. All

three came through when needed.

Williams grabbed 11 rebounds,

eight in the second half. Of five

field goals in that half, four were

came off missed shots. Reid, in his

third week of action since his injury,

played 18 minutes, had 13

points and 10 rebounds.

Rice scored 14 points, 10 at the

free throw line and eight of those

in the last 24 minutes. He even ran

the four-corner offense that Dean

Smith, North Carolina's coach, used

to help keep a big lead and protect

some of his foul-prone players.

Running up a 10-point lead mid-

way through the first half, North

Carolina held a 39-34 halftime

edge. The Blue Devils retaliated

with a 9-0 run, for a 43-39 lead,

their first since the opening basket.

After the Tar Heels took a time

out, they came back with six

straight points. Duke answered

with three baskets of its own, the

last a three-point shot by Phil Hen-

derson with 14:50 left, for a 50-45 lead.

North Carolina again charged

back, taking the lead for keeps.

■ Thompson Boycotts Again

Georgetown's coach, John

Thompson, continuing his protest of

the National Collegiate Athletic As-

sociation's Proposition 42, wasn't on

the court in Providence on Wednes-

day, but the No. 3 Hoyas overcame

Providence, 80-77.

Charles Smith sank a five-foot

jumper from the right baseline with

five seconds left and two technical

foul shots with one second to go

after Providence called a timeout,

even though it had none left.

Thompson wasn't there to see his

team win, sitting out his second

consecutive game to protest the

rule passed last week. But he did

give Craig Eschick, his assistant,

some advice before the game.

"He said, 'Craig, if all else fails,

give Smith the ball,'" Eschick

said. "It wasn't a bad strategy. It

wasn't my strategy. It was Coach

Thompson's strategy."

Tyson's Promoter King Calls  
Manager Cayton a 'Maniac'By Thomas Rogers  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While making a

deposition in Mike Tyson's lawsuit

to void the contract of his manager,

Bill Cayton, the promoter Don

King was glib in the morning,

loquacious in the afternoon and

thunderingly irate at the close.

The flamboyant fight promoter

from Ohio carried about five hours

of testimony Wednesday confirm-

ing that he had signed two con-

tracts with Tyson, the heavyweight

boxing champion, without the



